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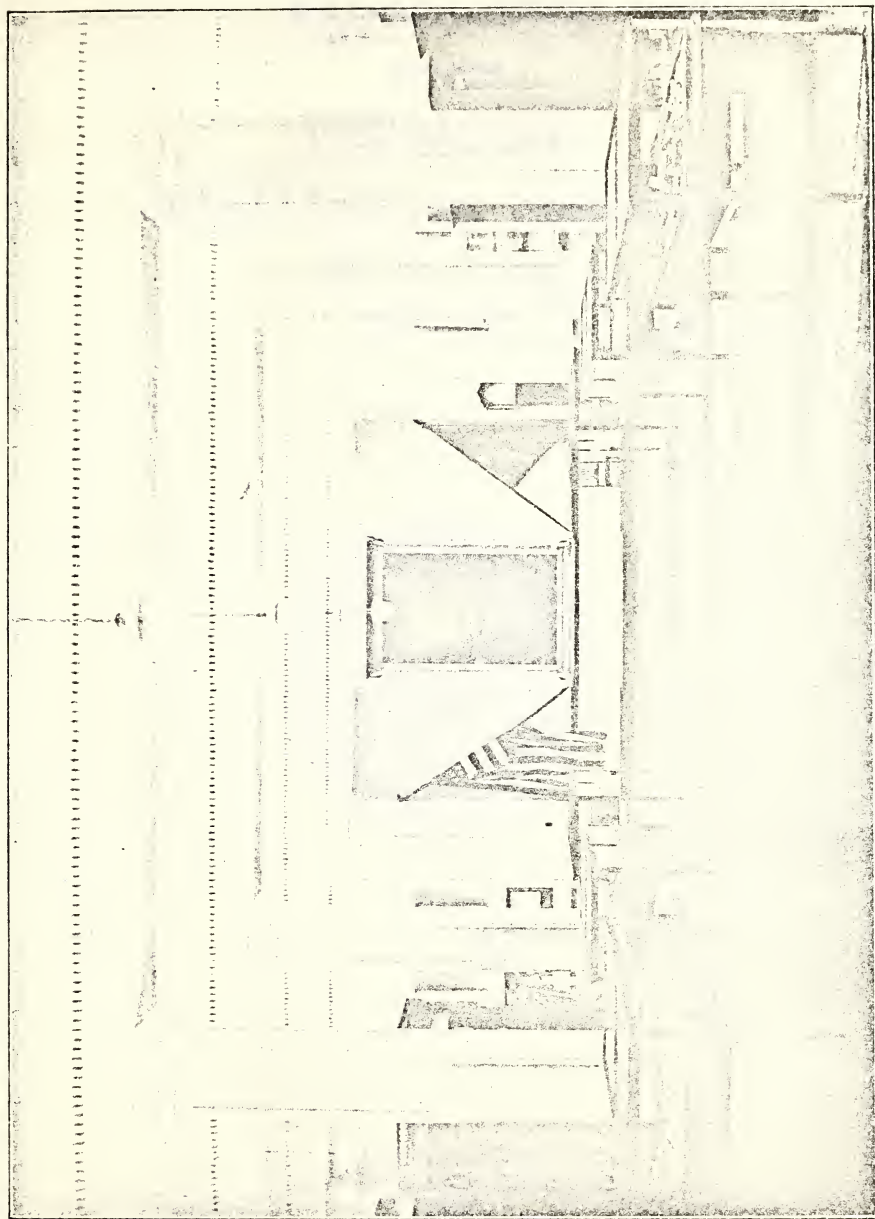






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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
VERMONT  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FOR THE YEARS

1917 - 1918

1. 2. 1918 - 1919



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1920



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Constitution  
of the  
Vermont Historical Society



# Constitution

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## ARTICLE I.

This association shall be called "The Vermont Historical Society", and shall consist of Active, Corresponding and Honorary Members.

## ARTICLE II.

The object of the Society shall be to discover, collect and preserve whatever relates to the material, agricultural, industrial, civil, political, literary, ecclesiastical and military history of the State of Vermont.

## ARTICLE III.

The officers of the Society, who shall constitute its Board of Managers, to be elected annually and by ballot, shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, two Corresponding Secretaries of foreign and domestic correspondence, a Librarian and a Cabinet-Keeper, a Treasurer, and a Curator from each county in this State.

## ARTICLE IV.

There shall be one annual, and occasional meetings of the Society. The annual meetings for the election of officers shall be at Montpelier on Tuesday preceding the third Wednesday of January; the special meetings shall be at such time and place as the Board of Managers shall determine.

## ARTICLE V.

All members (Honorary and Corresponding members excepted), shall pay, on admission, the sum of two dollars and an additional sum of one dollar annually; however upon the payment of fifty dollars, any member may become a life member of this Society without admission fees or annual dues.



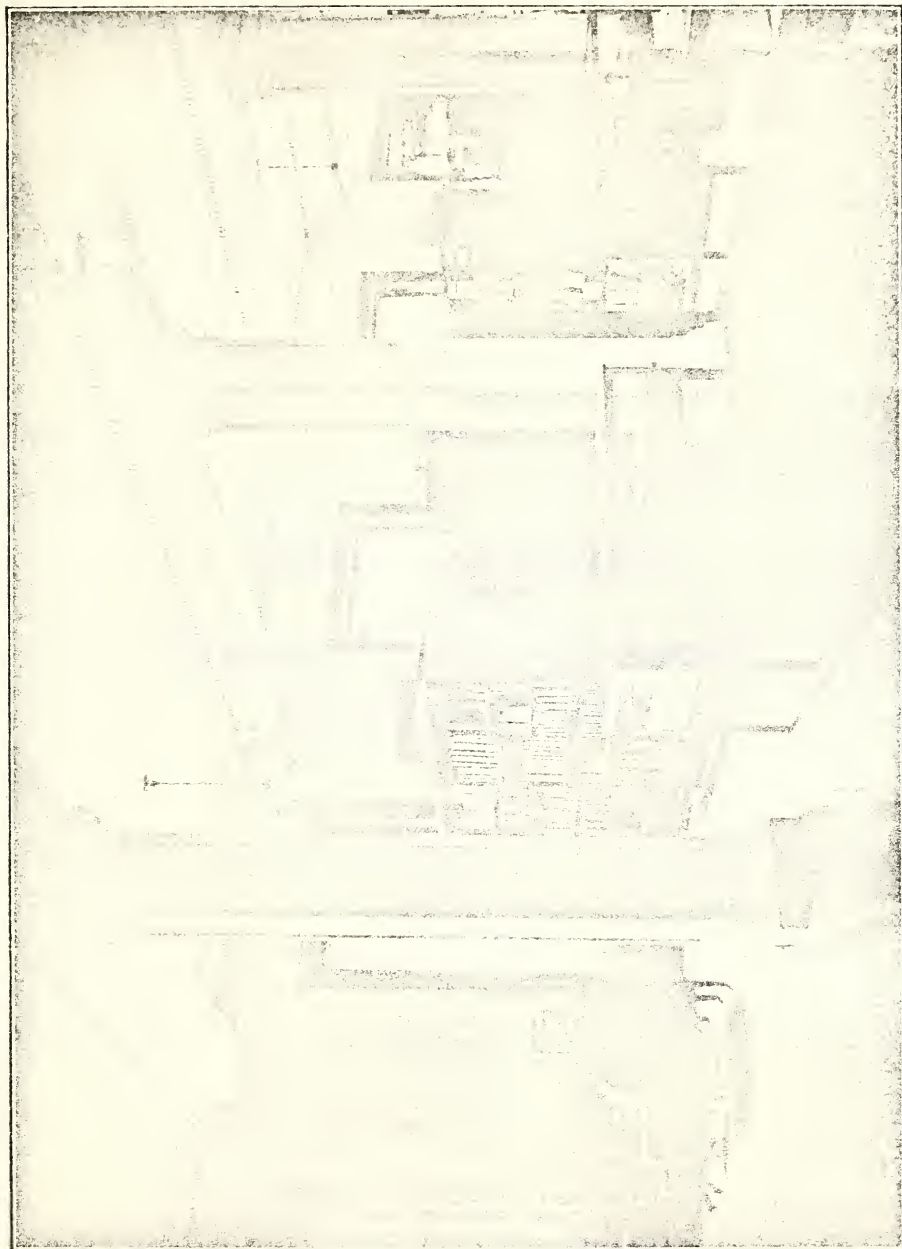
## ARTICLE VI.

Members shall be elected upon the recommendation of any member of the Society.

## ARTICLE VII.

This Constitution and the By-Laws may be altered or amended at the annual meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, provided notice of the proposed change shall have been given at the next preceding annual meeting.









9-12

Officers and Members  
OF THE  
Vermont Historical Society  
For the Years 1917-1918



# OFFICERS

OF THE  
Vermont Historical Society  
For the Years 1917-1918

---

## President

WILLIAM W. STICKNEY, Ludlow.

## Vice-Presidents

FRED A. HOWLAND, Montpelier.

CHARLES P. SMITH, Burlington.

FRANK PLUMLEY, Northfield.

## Recording Secretary.

PHIL SHERIDAN HOWES, Montpelier.

## Corresponding Secretaries.

DORMAN B. E. KENT, Montpelier.

WALTER H. CROCKETT, Burlington.

## Treasurer.

HENRY L. FARWELL, Montpelier

## Librarian.

DORMAN B. E. KENT, Montpelier.

## Curators.

JOHN M. THOMAS, Addison County.

HALL PARK McCULLOUGH, Bennington County.

HENRY FAIRBANKS, Caledonia County.

HENRY B. SHAW, Chittenden County.

CLARENCE T. CUTTING, Essex County.

FRANK L. GREENE, Franklin County.

NELSON WILBUR FISK, Grand Isle County.



CARROLL S. PAGE, Lamoille County.  
 HALE K. DARLING, Orange County.  
 FREDERICK W. BALDWIN, Orleans County.  
 FRANK C. PARTRIDGE, Rutland County.  
 ANDREW J. SIBLEY, Washington County.  
 LYMAN S. HAYES, Windham County.  
 GILBERT A. DAVIS, Windsor County.

GUY W. BAILEY, Secretary of State,  
 BENJAMIN GATES, Auditor of Accounts,  
 GEORGE W. WING, State Librarian, } *Ex-officio*

### Standing Committees.

#### ON LIBRARY.

FRED A. HOWLAND, Montpelier.  
 HENRY L. FARWELL, Montpelier.  
 DORMAN B. E. KENT, Montpelier.

#### ON PRINTING.

GEORGE L. BLANCHARD, Montpelier.  
 PHIL S. HOWES, Montpelier.  
 WALTER S. CROCKETT, Burlington.

#### ON FINANCE.

FRANK C. PARTRIDGE, Proctor.  
 HALL PARK McCULLOUGH, North Bennington.  
 CHARLES P. SMITH, Burlington.

---

### List of Members of the Vermont Historical Society.

#### LIFE MEMBERS.

1. Bayley, Charles H. .... Newbury, Vt.
2. Bayley, Edwin A. .... Lexington, Mass.
3. Bayley, Mrs. Lucia Watkins. .... Lexington, Mass.
4. Fabyan, Mrs. Martha C. .... Newbury, Vt.
5. Stickney, William W. .... Ludlow, Vt.



## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

1. Benton, Everett C..... Boston, Mass.
2. Bixby, George F..... Plattsburgh, N. Y.
3. Dearborn, John..... Malden, Mass.
4. Denio, Herbert W..... 1121 Woodycrest Ave., New York City
5. Hart, W. O..... 134 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.
6. Houghton, Edward R..... Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass.
7. Lord, George Dana..... Hanover, N. H.
8. Noble, Henry Harmon..... Essex, N. Y.
9. Walker, Edwin Sawyer..... Springfield, Ill.

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

1. Clark, Charles Edgar.... Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
2. Darling, Charles Hial..... Burlington, Vt.
3. Simpson, John W..... 25 Broad St., New York City
4. Winslow, William Copley..... 525 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

## ACTIVE MEMBERS.

1. Abbott, Frank Danford.... 440 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
2. Allen, Martin Fletcher..... Ferrisburg, Vt.
3. Amey, Harry Burton..... Brighton, Vt.
4. Anderson, George Pomeroy... 25 Cumberland St., Boston, Mass.
5. Andrews, Wallace Gale..... Montpelier, Vt.
6. Arnold, Francis J..... Burlington, Vt.
7. Atwood, Julius Walter..... Box 71, Phoenix, Ariz.
8. Austin, Warren Robinson..... St. Albans, Vt.
9. Babbitt, Fred H..... Rockingham, Vt.
10. Babbitt, John E..... Rockingham, Vt.
11. Bailey, Guy W..... Essex Junction, Vt.
12. Baldwin, Frederick W..... Barton, Vt.
13. Baldwin, LeRoy Wilbur..... 8 East 70th St., New York City
14. Ballard, Smith S..... Montpelier, Vt.
15. Ballou, Henry L..... Chester, Vt.
16. Barclay, Douglas Monroe..... Barre, Vt.
17. Barnes, Millard..... Chimney Point, Vt.
18. Barnum, Elmer..... Shoreham, Vt.
19. Barrett, John..... Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.
20. Batchelder, George Lyman..... Wallingford, Vt.
21. Batchelder, James K..... Arlington, Vt.
22. Beebe, William A..... Proctor, Vt.





23. Belknap, Perley S.....South Royalton, Vt.
24. Bennett, Charles M.....Montpelier, Vt.
25. Benton, Guy Potter.....Burlington, Vt.
26. Billings, Charles E.....Hartford, Conn.
27. Bisbee, Arthur Brown.....Montpelier, Vt.
28. Black, Harry Alonzo.....Newport, Vt.
29. Blake, Charles M.....1 Buena Vista St., Roxbury, Mass.
30. Blanchard, Fred.....Montpelier, Vt.
31. Blanchard, George Lawrence.....Montpelier, Vt.
32. Blanchard, Herbert H.....Springfield, Vt.
33. Blodgett, Pearl Freeman.....Montpelier, Vt.
34. Boisseau, Oscar G.....Holden, Mo.
35. Boutwell, James M.....Montpelier, Vt.
36. Boynton, Thomas Jefferson.....Everett, Mass.
37. Bradley, Charles H.....P. O. Box 1486, Boston, Mass.
38. Bradley, Richards Merry.....Brattleboro, Vt.
39. Brainerd, Ezra.....Middlebury, Vt.
40. Brainerd, John Bliss.....419 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
41. Brainerd, Lawrence.....3 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
42. Brean, Herbert J.....Montpelier, Vt.
43. Briggs, George.....Montpelier, Vt.
44. Briggs, William A.....Montpelier, Vt.
45. Brooks, Frank Hilliard.....St. Johnsbury, Vt.
46. Brooks, John Vail.....Montpelier, Vt.
47. Brown, George B.....Burlington, Vt.
48. Brown, George Washington.....205 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.
49. Brown, Henry T.....Ludlow, Vt.
50. Brown, Horace Spalding.....Springfield, Vt.
51. Brown, John Clark.....Wichita, Kans.
52. Brown, Martin A.....131 State St., Boston, Mass.
53. Bullard, Lawrence.....Windsor, Vt.
54. Burditt, Dan Deming.....Pittsford, Vt.
55. Butler, Fred Mason.....Rutland, Vt.
56. Buxton, Benjamin C.....Middletown Springs, Vt.
57. Byrnes, Timothy Edward.....South Station, Boston, Mass.
58. Cady, Daniel Leavens.....850 Park Ave., New York City
59. Cahoon, Edward Augustus.....Roswell, N. M.
60. Callahan, Timothy Edward.....Montpelier, Vt.
61. Campbell, Edward Raymond.....Montpelier, Vt.
62. Campbell, Wallace Henry.....Rochester, Vt.
63. Carpenter, Henry Otis.....Rutland, Vt.
64. Carpenter, Silas Carl.....Richford, Vt.
65. Carr, Harry H.....St. Johnsbury, Vt.



66. Carson, Lewis C.....45 South Allen St., Albany, N. Y.
67. Carter, William Hoyt.....Vergennes, Vt.
68. Castle, Frank Arthur.....Pittsfield, Vt.
69. Caswell, Fred Taylor.....Derby, Vt.
70. Catlin, Robert Mayo.....Franklin Furnace, N. J.
71. Chaffee, Newman Keyes.....Rutland, Vt.
72. Chalmers, George Ernest.....Rutland, Vt.
73. Chamberlin, Edson Joseph, Grand Trunk R. R.,  
Montreal, Canada
74. Chandler, Albert B.....Randolph, Vt.
75. Chedel, John Asa.....P. O. Gaysville, Stockbridge, Vt.
76. Cheney, Thomas Charles.....Morrisville, Vt.
77. Clark, Byron Nathaniel.....Burlington, Vt.
78. Clark, Edward R.....Castleton, Vt.
79. Clark, Henry L.....Castleton, Vt.
80. Clark, Isaiah R.....54 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
81. Clark, Osman Dewey.....Montpelier, Vt.
82. Clement, Frederic Percival.....30 Church St., New York City
83. Clement, Percival W.....Rutland, Vt.
84. Cobb, Gardner Nathan, U. S. S. Ranger, Care Postmaster,  
Boston, Mass.
85. Colgate, James C.....Bennington, Vt.
86. Collins, Edward D.....Middlebury, Vt.
87. Colton, Edwin A.....Montpelier, Vt.
88. Colton, Willard C.....Montpelier, Vt.
89. Comstock, John M.....Chelsea, Vt.
90. Conant, Carlos Everett.....Chattanooga, Tenn.
91. Conant, David S.....Bradford, Vt.
92. Cone, Kate Morris.....Hartford, Vt.
93. Cowles, Edward.....Plymouth, Mass.
- 94.. Cowles, Elmer E.....(Middlebury, R. F. D. 1) Weybridge, Vt.
95. Crockett, Walter Hill.....Burlington, Vt.
96. Cross, Charles Herbert.....268 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
97. Cudworth, Addison Edward.....So. Londonderry, Vt.
98. Cushman, Henry T.....North Bennington, Vt.
99. Cushman, Robert.....95 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
100. Cutler, Harry M.....Montpelier, Vt.
101. Cutting, Clarence T.....Concord, Vt.
102. Dale, Porter H.....Brighton, Vt.
103. Daley, Olin Weston.....White River Junction, Vt.
104. Dana, John Cotton.....Newark Public Library, Newark, N. J.
105. Darling, Charles Kimball.....879 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
106. Darling, Elmer A.....East Burke, Vt.



107. Darling, Hale Knight.....Chelsea, Vt.
108. Davis, Edward Aaron.....Bethel, Vt.
109. Davis, Ozora Stearns.....20 North Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
110. Davison, William Anthony.....Burlington, Vt.
111. Dawley, Frank R.....Montpelier, Vt.
112. Deavitt, Edward Harrington.....Montpelier, Vt.
113. Dewart, Franklin H.....Burlington, Vt.
114. Dewey, Davis Rich, Mass. Institute of Technology,  
Boston, Mass.
115. Dewey, James French.....Quechee, Vt.
116. Dillingham, Paul.....Montpelier, Vt.
117. Dillingham, William Paul.....Montpelier, Vt.
118. Dimond, George M.....66 Globe Bldg., Boston, Mass.
119. Divoll, Matt L.....Bellows Falls, Vt.
120. Downer, Charles.....Sharon, Ct.
121. Dunham, George L.....Brattleboro, Vt.
122. Dunnett, Alexander.....St. Johnsbury, Vt.
123. Durgin, Clyde R.....West Charleston, Vt.
124. Dutton, Walter A.....Hardwick, Vt.
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128. Estee, James Borden.....Montpelier, Vt.
129. Evarts, Jeremiah Maxwell.....Windsor, Vt.
130. Evarts, Sherman.....Windsor, Vt.
131. Everett, Leonard.....Council Bluffs, Iowa
132. Farnham, Horace M.....Montpelier, Vt.
133. Farwell, Arthur Daggett.....Montpelier, Vt.
134. Farwell, Henry L.....Montpelier, Vt.
135. Ferrin, Albert Whitman.....Montpelier, Vt.
136. Field, Edward Davenport.....Montpelier, Vt.
137. Field, Fred Griswold.....Springfield, Vt.
138. Field, Fred Tarbell.....Room 225, State House, Boston, Mass.
139. Field, Henry Francis.....Rutland, Vt.
140. Fish, Frank Leslie.....Vergennes, Vt.
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147. Foss, Eugene Noble.....34 Oliver St., Boston, Mass.
148. Foster, Herbert Sidney.....North Calais, Vt.



149. French, Charles L.....Hardwick, Vt.
150. French, John.....59 Wall St., New York City
151. Frost, Timothy Prescott.....1632 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
152. Furman, Daniel G.....Swanton, Vt.
153. Gage, Seth Newton.....Weathersfield, Vt.
154. Gale, John E.....Guilford, Vt.
155. Gates, Benjamin.....Montpelier, Vt.
156. Gates, Charles W.....Franklin, Vt.
157. Gates, Walter Benton.....Burlington, Vt.
158. Gay, William W.....205 West 10th St., New York City
159. Giddings, Mary E.....Hubbardton, Vt.
160. Gifford, James Meacham....319 West 103d St., New York City
161. Gleed, Charles Sumner.....104 Greenwood Ave., Topeka, Kan.
162. Goddard, Edward M.....73 Carnegie Ave., East Orange, N. J.
163. Goodenough, Jonas Eli.....Middlesex, Vt.
164. Gordon, John Warren.....Barre, Vt.
165. Gorham, George H.....Bellows Falls, Vt.
166. Gould, Will D.....82-85 Temple Block, Los Angeles, Cal.
167. Graham, Horace French.....Craftsbury, Vt.
168. Graham, Warner A.....Bellows Falls, Vt.
169. Greene, Frank Lester.....St. Albans, Vt.
170. Griswold, Caroline M.....Montpelier, Vt.
171. Hall, Alfred Stevens.....Winchester, Mass.
172. Hall, Charles Hiland.....Springfield, Mass.
173. Hanley, Dewey T.....Montpelier, Vt.
174. Hapgood, Marshall Jay.....Peru, Vt.
175. Harvey, Erwin M.....Montpelier, Vt.
176. Harvey, George.....Deal, N. J.
177. Harvey, John Nelson.....Brattleboro, Vt.
178. Haselton, Seneca.....Burlington, Vt.
179. Hassett, William D...National Press Club, Washington, D. C.
180. Hastings, Frank W.....Glover, Vt.
181. Hatch, William Moore....16 Pelham Terrace, Arlington, Mass.
182. Hawkins, Rush C.....21 West 20th St., New York City
183. Hawley, Donly C.....Burlington, Vt.
184. Hayes, Lyman S.....Bellows Falls, Vt.
185. Hayward, Benjamin Miner.....Montpelier, Vt.
186. Hazen, Allen.....32 East 42d St., New York City
187. Hazen, Tracy Elliott....Columbia University, New York City
188. Heaton, Charles H.....Montpelier, Vt.
189. Hepburn, Alonzo Barton...Chase National Bank, New York City
190. Hicks, John H.....Weathersfield, Vt.
191. Hill, James S.....Bellows Falls, Vt.





192. Hinton, Wilson C.....Charleston, Vt.
193. Hoadley, Edward Artemus.....Montpelier, Vt.
194. Hobart, T. D.....Pampa, Tex.
195. Hogan, George Maynard.....St. Albans, Vt.
196. Holbrook, Frederick....52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York City
197. Holden, Arthur J.....Bennington, Vt.
198. Holland, Julia A.....Montpelier, Vt.
199. Holt, Henry.....Burlington, Vt.
200. Holt, Henry.....Montpelier, Vt.
201. Homer, Horace S.....105 Broadway, New York City
202. Hooker, Judson N.....Castleton, Vt.
203. Hopkins, Herman Deming.....Montpelier, Vt.
204. Howard, Cecil Hampden Cutts.....Beebe, Ark.
205. Howe, Frank E.....Bennington, Vt.
206. Howe, Willard Bean.....Burlington, Vt.
207. Howes, Phil Sheridan.....Montpelier, Vt.
208. Howland, Frank George.....Barre, Vt.
209. Howland, Fred A.....Montpelier, Vt.
210. Hubbard, Guy.....Windsor, Vt.
211. Hulbert, Archer Butler.....Boston, Mass.
212. Hulbert, Byron Satterlee.....Cambridge, Mass.
213. Hulett, W. D.....Rutland, Vt.
214. Hunt, Leavitt Jarvis.....120 Broadway, New York City
215. Husband, William Walter, 104 House Office Bldg.,  
Washington, D. C.
216. Hutchinson, Sherburn C.....Montpelier, Vt.
217. Isham, Edward Swift.....Ormsby Hill, Manchester, Vt.
218. Jackson, C. A. G.....Boston Herald, Boston, Mass.
219. Jackson, S. Hollister.....Barre, Vt.
220. Jeffrey, William H.....Burke, Vt.
221. Jennings, Frederick B.....15 Broad St., New York City
222. Jennings, Isaac.....437 West Clinton St., Elmira, N. Y.
223. Jennings, Philip B.....192 Broadway, New York City
224. Jennings, William Bigelow...925 West End Ave., New York City
225. Johnson, Frank Verner.....165 Broadway, New York City
226. Jones, Hugh J. M.....Montpelier, Vt.
227. Jones, Matt Bushnell...30 Ledges Road, Newton Center, Mass.
228. Jones, Walter Edwin.....Waitsfield, Vt.
229. Jose, Ernest Parlin.....Johnson, Vt.
230. Keeler, Mrs. C. A.....Westboro, Mass.
231. Kelton, Otis N.....St. Albans, Vt.
232. Kemp, Harlan Wesley.....Montpelier, Vt.
233. Kent, Dorman Bridgman Eaton.....Montpelier, Vt.



234. Kent, Ira Rich..... Youth's Companion Bldg., Boston, Mass.
235. Keyes, Wade..... 1040 $\frac{1}{2}$  Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.
236. Kidder, Fred T..... Woodstock, Vt.
237. King, Harvey..... 11 Merlin St., Dorchester, Mass.
238. Kingsbury, Frank Burnside..... Surry Road, Keene, N. H.
239. Kingsley, Darwin Pearl..... 346 Broadway, New York City
240. Kingsley, Harvey R..... Rutland, Vt.
241. Kinsley, Earle S..... Rutland, Vt.
242. Laird, Fred Leslie..... Montpelier, Vt.
243. Lamson, Guy Caleb..... 7101 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
244. Langley, Frank Elmer..... Barre, Vt.
245. Langworthy, Charles Ford.... 1604 17th St., Washington, D. C.
246. Lawton, Shailer E..... Brattleboro, Vt.
247. Leach, F. Barnby..... Montpelier, Vt.
248. Lease, Evelyn S..... Montpelier, Vt.
249. Leavenworth, Philip R..... Castleton, Vt.
250. Leland, George Farnham..... Springfield, Vt.
251. Leslie, Harthan Freeman..... Montpelier, Vt.
252. Long, Frederick Davis..... Montpelier, Vt.
253. Loomis, Nelson Henry..... 3608 Jackson St., Omaha, Neb.
254. Lord, Charles Sumner..... Winooski, Vt.
255. Lougee, Willis Eugene..... 287 4th Ave., New York City
256. Low, Walter Carroll..... 346 Broadway, New York City
257. Lucia, Rose..... Montpelier, Vt.
258. Lund, Henry W..... Canaan, Vt.
259. Lunnie, John..... Victory, Vt.
260. Marsh, Edward Sprague..... Brandon, Vt.
261. Martin, Frank J..... Barre, Vt.
262. Martin, Orlando L..... Plainfield, Vt.
263. Martin, Willard S..... Plainfield, Vt.
264. Mather, Charles Duane..... Montpelier, Vt.
265. Matthewson, O. D..... Lyndon Center, Vt.
266. Mayo, William Barnabus..... Northfield, Vt.
267. McClary, Horace Prescott..... Windsor, Vt.
268. McClellan, John E..... Plymouth, Vt.
269. McCullough, Hall Park..... North Bennington, Vt.
270. McFarland, Raymond..... Middlebury, Vt.
271. Mead, Carl A..... 55 Wall St., New York City
272. Mead, William Rutherford..... 101 Park Ave., New York City
273. Mendenhall, Harlan G..... 402 Warburton Ave. Yonkers, N. Y.
274. Merriam, Bert Emery..... Rahway, N. J.
275. Merrill, Charles Henry..... Johnsbury, Vt.
276. Merrill, Olin..... Enosburgh, Vt.



277. Mimms, John H..... Burlington, Vt.
278. Miner, Harlan Sherman..... Gloucester, N. J.
279. Monroe, Theodore H..... Lisbon, Ohio
280. Montague, David Thompson, 217 Huntington Ave.,  
Boston, Mass.
281. Morgan, David Llewellyn..... Rutland, Vt.
282. Morrill, Charles H..... Bakersfield, Vt.
283. Morrison, John G..... 1 Fayerweather St., Cambridge, Mass.
284. Moulton, Clarence E..... Montpelier, Vt.
285. Moulton, Sherman R..... Burlington, Vt.
286. Munson, Loveland..... Manchester, Vt.
287. Mussey, Robert Ellsworth... 912 Mundy Ave., El Paso, Tex.
288. Nichols, Joel R..... 131a Dartmouth St., Boston, Mass.
289. Noble, Robert..... Burlington, Vt.
290. Noonan, Stephen E..... North Ferrisburg, Vt.
291. O'Rourke, T. Frank..... Derby Line, Vt.
292. Oatman, Andrew B..... Bennington, Vt.
293. Osgood, Arthur G..... Randolph, Vt.
294. Page, Carroll S..... Hyde Park, Vt.
295. Page, Guy M..... Burlington, Vt.
296. Parker, Charles..... Montpelier, Vt.
297. Parker, Harry Elwood..... Bradford, Vt.
298. Parlin, Amos E..... Orleans, Vt.
299. Parsons, Frank T..... Northfield, Vt.
300. Partridge, Frank C..... Proctor, Vt.
301. Peabody, James Hamilton..... Canon City, Col.
302. Pease, Frederick Salmon..... Burlington, Vt.
303. Pease, Mary Everett..... Burlington, Vt.
304. Peck, Hamilton Sullivan..... Burlington, Vt.
305. Pennoyer, Charles Huntington..... Springfield, Vt.
306. Perkins, George Henry..... Burlington, Vt.
307. Peters, Arthur W..... Bradford, Vt.
308. Pettigrew, Richard Franklin..... Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
309. Phillips, Ebenezer Sanborn, 1120 Kossuth St., Bridgeport, Conn.
310. Pierce, Leslie D..... Rochester, Vt.
311. Pierson, Philip T. H..... Bennington, Vt.
312. Pingree, George Sanderson..... 19 Congress St., Boston, Mass.
313. Platt, Mary M..... Shoreham, Vt.
314. Plumley, Charles Albert..... Northfield, Vt.
315. Plumley, Frank..... Northfield, Vt.
316. Pollard, Don C..... Proctorsville, Vt.
317. Porter, John Lyman..... 40 Inman St., Cambridge, Mass.
318. Powell, Max Leon..... Burlington, Vt.



319. Powell, Thomas Reed...Columbia University, New York City
320. Powers, George McClellan.....Morrisville, Vt.
321. Prince, John C.....Bellows Falls, Vt.
322. Proctor, Mortimer Robinson.....Proctor, Vt.
323. Proctor, Redfield.....Proctor, Vt.
324. Proctor, Thomas Redfield.....Utica, N. Y.
325. Prouty, Charles A.....Newport, Vt.
326. Putnam, George Kimball.....Montpelier, Vt.
327. Putnam, Ralph Wright.....Waterbury, Vt.
328. Quimby, William D.....94 Mt. Vernon St., Somerville, Mass.
329. Quimby, Winfield S.....173 Davis Ave., Brookline, Mass.
330. Richmond, Rollin Lemuel.....Rutland, Vt.
331. Roberts, Robert.....Burlington, Vt.
332. Robinson, Albert Alonzo.....900 Tyler St., Topeka, Kan.
333. Robinson, Arthur L.....Malden, Mass.
334. Root, William A.....Bennington, Vt.
335. Ross, Henry Herbert.....Burlington, Vt.
336. Rowe, Levi Leroy.....74 Portland St., Boston, Mass.
337. Rowell, John W.....Randolph, Vt.
338. Rugg, Harold G.....Hanover, N. H.
339. Russell, William W.....Montpelier, Vt.
340. Sabine, George K.....30 Irving St., Brookline, Mass.
341. Sadler, H. E.....1053 Faxon Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
342. Sargent, John Garibaldi.....Ludlow, Vt.
343. Seaver, Harley True.....Barton, Vt.
344. Shaw, Henry Bigelow.....Burlington, Vt.
345. Shaw, William A.....Northfield, Vt.
346. Sheldon, Nelson Lewis.....108-111 Niles Bldg., Boston, Mass.
347. Sheldon, William B.....Bennington, Vt.
348. Shepard, George B.....Eberhardt Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio
349. Shores, Mrs. James.....Lyndonville, Vt.
350. Shores, Venila Lovina.....Lyndonville, Vt.
351. Simonds, Robert W.....Gardner, Mass.
352. Slack, Leighton P.....St. Johnsbury, Vt.
353. Slocum, Charles H.....Morrisville, Vt.
354. Smith, Charles Plimpton.....Burlington, Vt.
355. Smith, Clarence L.....Burlington, Vt.
356. Smith, Cyrus Henry.....Bridport, Vt.
357. Smith, Edward Curtis.....St. Albans, Vt.
358. Smith, Frank N.....Montpelier, Vt.
359. Smith, John Gregory.....St. Albans, Vt.
360. Southwick, John L.....Burlington, Vt.
361. Spafford, Martha E.....Rutland, Vt.



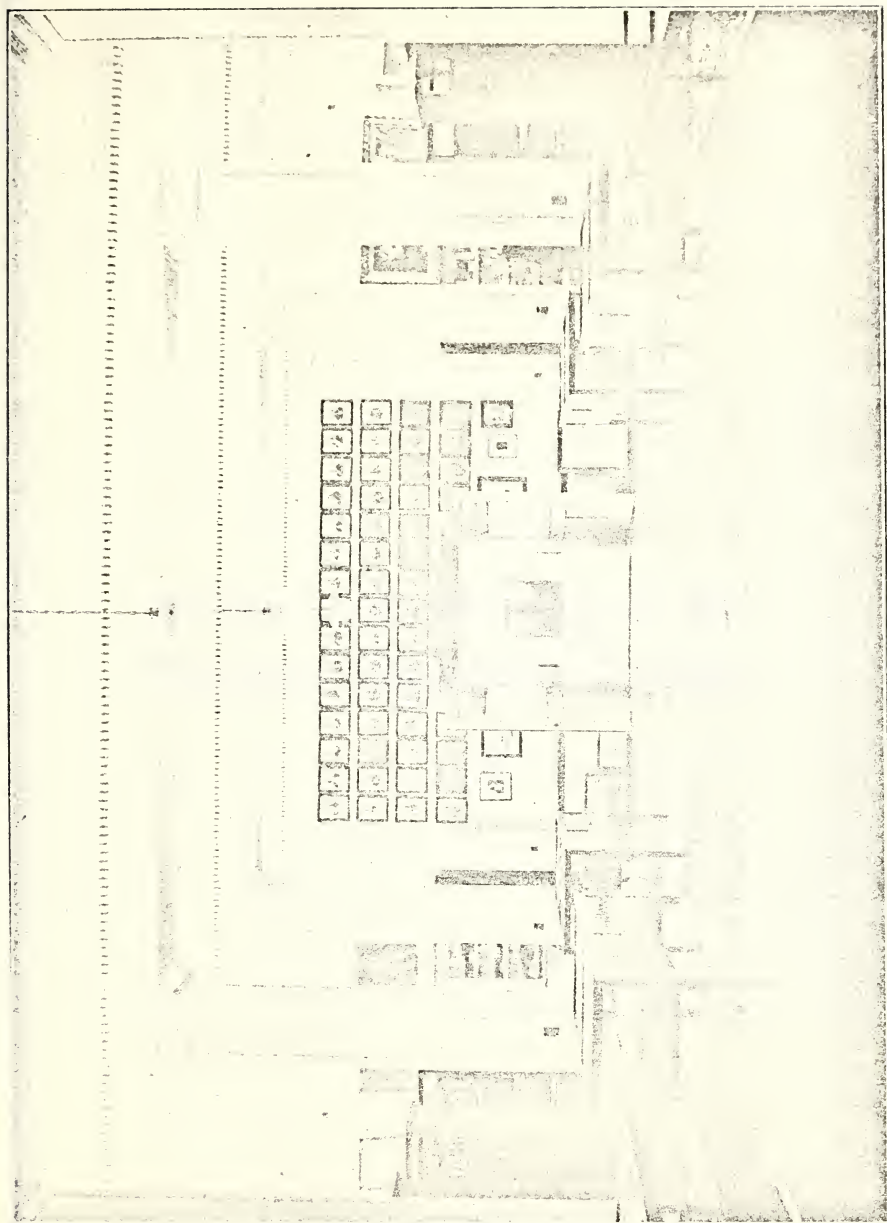


362. Spooner, Charles Horace.....Charlton, N. H.
363. Stafford, Bert L.....Rutland, Vt.
364. Stafford, Wendell Phillips.....Washington, D. C.
365. Stanton, Zed S.....Roxbury, Vt.
366. Stearns, Joseph Tuttle.....Burlington, Vt.
367. Stebbins, George E.....Sheldon, Vt.
368. Steele, Hiram Roswell.....32 Liberty St., New York City
369. Steele, Sanford Henry.....25 Broad St., New York City
370. Stewart, W. D.....Bakersfield, Vt.
371. Stewart, John Conant.....York Village, Me.
372. Stickney, William B. C.....Rutland, Vt.
373. Stone, Arthur F.....St. Johnsbury, Vt.
374. Stone, Mason Sereno.....Montpelier, Vt.
375. Story, George L.....Waterville, Vt.
376. Stratton, George Oren.....Montpelier, Vt.
377. Stuart, Charles L.....Lyndonville, Vt.
378. Swift, Benjamin.....221 Collins St., Hartford, Conn.
379. Taft, Lucius Dennison.....Montpelier, Vt.
380. Taft, Millward C.....Chelsea, Vt.
381. Tarbell, Charles P.....South Royalton, Vt.
382. Taylor, James P.....Saxtons River, Vt.
383. Taylor, W. H.....Hardwick, Vt.
384. Theriault, William Napoleon.....Montpelier, Vt.
385. Thomas, Isaac.....Rutland, Vt.
386. Thomas, John M.....Middlebury, Vt.
387. Thompson, Charles Miner....161 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.
388. Thurston, John W.....Island Pond, Vt.
389. Thurston, Justus Kinney.....Barre, Vt.
390. Tinkham, Henry Crain.....Burlington, Vt.
391. Towle, William Mason.....24 Orchard Terrace, Burlington, Vt.
392. Towne, Harriet Belle.....Burlington, Vt.
393. Tracy, Henry W.....Shelburne, Vt.
394. Tracy, William E.....Johnson, Vt.
395. Tucker, Philip Crosby, 3rd.....Vergennes, Vt.
396. Turner, L. Curtis.....192 Dartmouth St., Boston, Mass.
397. Tuttle, Albert.....Fair Haven, Vt.
398. Tuttle, Charles E.....Rutland, Vt.
399. Tuttle, Egbert Clayton.....Rutland, Vt.
400. Tuxbury, Charles.....Windsor, Vt.
401. Tyson, James W.....South Strafford, Vt.
402. Vail, Theodore Newton.....Lyndonville, Vt.
403. Van Patten, William J.....Burlington, Vt.
404. Varnum, H. W.....Jeffersonville Vt.



405. Votey, Josiah William.....Burlington, Vt.
406. Walker, Roberts.....14 Wall St., New York City
407. Wardner, Henry Steele.....55 Wall St., New York City.
408. Watkins, Harris Ralph.....Burlington, Vt.
409. Watson, Alfred Edwin.....Hartford, Vt.
410. Watson, Charles Douglas.....St. Albans, Vt.
411. Watson, Henry R. C.....Union League Club, New York City
412. Webb, Charles A.....226 S. O. B., Washington, D. C.
413. Webb, William Seward.....Shelburne, Vt.
414. Webber, Marvelle Christopher.....Rutland, Vt.
415. Welling, Edward Dwight.....North Bennington, Vt.
416. Wells, Charles Henry.....871 South 17th St., Newark, N. J.
417. Wells, Davis L.....Orwell, Vt.
418. Wells, Frank Richardson.....Burlington, Vt.
419. Wells, Frederick Palmer.....Newbury, Vt.
420. Wheeler, Edward C.....5 Melville Ave., Dorchester, Mass.
421. Wheeler, Horace L., Dept. of Statistics, Public Library,  
Boston, Mass.
422. Wheeler, James R.....433 W. 117th St., New York City
423. Wheeler, John Brooks.....Burlington, Vt.
424. Wheeler, Leonard D.....White River Junction, Vt.
425. Whitcomb, Charles Warren.....Proctorsville, Vt.
426. Whitcomb, James A.....32 E. 23d St., New York City
427. White, Harrie C.....North Bennington, Vt.
428. White, Luther Clark.....Windsor, Vt.
429. Whitelaw, Albert M.....Ryegate, Vt.
430. Whitney, Elijah Lee.....Montpelier, Vt.
431. Wilbur, James Benjamin.....Manchester, Vt.
432. Wilbur, Lafayette.....Jericho, Vt.
433. Wilder, Frank J.....46 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.
434. Willard, Daniel.....B. & O. R. R. Offices, Baltimore, Md.
435. Williams, Benjamin.....Proctor, Vt.
436. Williams, Frank Clifton.....Newport, Vt.
437. Williams, Edward Higginson, Jr.....Woodstock, Vt.
438. Williams, N. G.....Bellows Falls, Vt.
439. Wilson, Frank M.....Rutland, Vt.
440. Wilson, Stanley Calef.....Chelsea, Vt.
441. Wing, George Washington.....Montpelier, Vt.
442. Winship, Gustavus L.....Fairlee, Vt.







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Report of the Meetings of the  
Vermont Historical Society





# Vermont Historical Society

## PROCEEDINGS

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### ANNUAL MEETING JANUARY 15, 1918.

Pursuant to printed notice the Vermont Historical Society held its eightieth annual meeting in the reception room in the State Capitol at 2 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, January 15, 1918.

The meeting was called to order by President Stickney, the following members being present:

William W. Stickney, Frank C. Partridge, Fred A. Howland, Charles P. Smith, Ira H. Edson, Wallace G. Andrews, George L. Blanchard, George W. Wing, Frederick D. Long, Dorman B. E. Kent, Frederick S. Pease, William W. Russell, Phil S. Howes.

The records of the meeting of January 16, 1917 and subsequent meetings were read and approved.

The report of Librarian D. B. E. Kent was read, showing satisfactory additions to the collection of historical and genealogical works and also recommending that the Vermont Society of Colonial Dames be asked to discontinue their practice of loaning their books to the Vermont Historical Society unless this arrangement shall be made permanent. The report was ordered accepted and adopted on motion of Mr. Smith.

The report of the Treasurer was omitted as it had not been received from Mr. Field.

On motion of Mr. Kent, the President appointed as a nominating committee Messrs. Howland, Partridge and Andrews, who presented the following list of names for officers for the year ensuing:



President, William W. Stickney, Ludlow.

Vice-Presidents: Fred A. Howland, Montpelier; Charles P. Smith, Burlington; Frank Plumley, Northfield.

Recording Secretary, Phil S. Howes, Montpelier.

Corresponding Secretaries: Dorman B. E. Kent, Montpelier; Walter H. Crockett, Burlington.

Treasurer, Henry L. Farwell, Montpelier.

Librarian, Dorman B. E. Kent, Montpelier.

Curators: John M. Thomas, Addison County.  
 Hall Park McCullough, Bennington County.  
 Henry Fairbanks, Caledonia County.  
 Henry B. Shaw, Chittenden County.  
 Clarence E. Cutting, Essex County.  
 Frank L. Greene, Franklin County.  
 Nelson Wilbur Fisk, Grand Isle County.  
 Carroll S. Page, Lamoille County.  
 Hale K. Darling, Orange County.  
 Frederick W. Baldwin, Orleans County.  
 Frank C. Partridge, Rutland County.  
 Andrew J. Sibley, Washington County.  
 Lyman S. Hayes, Windham County.  
 Gilbert A. Davis, Windsor County.

Frederick G. Fleetwood, Secretary of State	} Members } <i>ex officio</i> .
Benjamin Gates, Auditor of Accounts,	
George W. Wing, State Librarian,	

On motion of Mr. Edson, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the list of candidates and this duty being performed they were declared elected.

The following applicants were elected members of the Society:

H. E. Sadler, 1053 Faxon Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

Dr. Gardner Nathan Cobb, U. S. Ship Ranger, % Postmaster, Boston, Mass.

George K. Sabine, 30 Irving St., Brookline, Mass.



Oscar G. Boisseau, Holden, Missouri.

Horace L. Wheeler, Dept. of Statistics, Public Library,  
Boston, Mass.

Frank Burnside Kingsbury, Proctor, Vt.

John E. Babbitt, Rockingham, Vt.

The following resignations were accepted: William  
H. Jeffrey, James B. Estee, Otis N. Kelton, Harriet B.  
Towne, George Beckett.

An amendment to Article V of the Constitution proposed at the last annual meeting was adopted so that the article reads as follows:

"All members (Honorary and Corresponding members excepted) shall pay on admission the sum of two dollars and an additional sum of one dollar annually; however, upon the payment of fifty dollars, any member may become a life member of this Society without admission fee or annual dues."

A letter from Marshall J. Hapgood was read urging the erection of a memorial to Ira Allen.

The President announced that the Society had secured the services of Miss Lillian Bishop as Assistant Librarian and Custodian.

The President appointed as standing committees the following:

On Library: Fred A. Howland, Hall Park McCullough,  
Henry L. Farwell.

On Printing: Dorman B. E. Kent, Phil S. Howes,  
Walter H. Crockett.

On Finance: Frank C. Partridge, Andrew J. Sibley,  
Charles P. Smith.

On motion of Mr. Kent voted to adjourn.

A true record.

Attest:

PHIL S. HOWES.

*Recording Secretary.*



## ANNUAL MEETING JANUARY 14, 1919.

Pursuant to printed notice the Vermont Historical Society held its eighty-first annual meeting in its room in the new State building, at two o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, January 14, 1919.

The meeting was called to order by President Stickney, and opened with prayer by the Rev. Lewis C. Carson.

The following members were present:

William W. Stickney, Wallace G. Andrews, Arthur D. Farwell, Edward H. Deavitt, Frederick D. Long, Dorman B. E. Kent, Lewis C. Carson, George L. Blanchard, Charles H. Heaton, Ira H. Edson, Phil S. Howes.

The records of the last meeting were read and on motion were approved.

The Librarian's report was read by Mr. Kent and on motion of Mr. Deavitt was ordered accepted and placed on file.

In the absence of the Treasurer his report was read by the Secretary, and on motion of Mr. Heaton was ordered accepted, recorded and placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Deavitt the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the following list of officers for the year 1919:

President, William W. Stickney, Ludlow.

Vice-Presidents: Fred A. Howland, Montpelier; Charles P. Smith, Burlington; Frank Plumley, Northfield.

Recording Secretary, Phil S. Howes, Montpelier.

Corresponding Secretaries: Dorman B. E. Kent, Montpelier; Walter H. Crockett, Burlington.

Treasurer, Henry L. Farwell, Montpelier.

Librarian, Dorman B. E. Kent, Montpelier.

Curators: John M. Thomas, Addison County.

Hall Park McCullough, Bennington County.

Arthur F. Stone, Caledonia County.

Henry B. Shaw, Chittenden County.





Curators: Clarence E. Cutting, Essex County.  
 (Continued) Frank L. Greene, Franklin County.  
 Nelson Wilbur Fisk, Grand Isle County.  
 Carroll S. Page, Lamoille County.  
 Hale K. Darling, Orange County.  
 Frederick W. Baldwin, Orleans County.  
 Frank C. Partridge, Rutland County.  
 George L. Blanchard, Washington County.  
 Lyman S. Hayes, Windham County.  
 Gilbert A. Davis, Windsor County.

Harry A. Black, Secretary of State	} Members ex officio
Benjamin Gates, Auditor of Accounts	
George W. Wing, State Librarian,	

The Secretary performing this duty, they were declared duly elected.

The following applicants were unanimously elected members of the Society:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Proposed by</i>
Dr. Francis J. Arnold	Burlington, Vt.	Max L. Powell
Richards Merry Bradley	Brattleboro, Vt.	Henry S. Wardner
Lawrence Brainerd	Cambridge, Mass.	Henry S. Wardner
Frederic Percival Clement	New York, N. Y.	Henry S. Wardner
John French	New York, N. Y.	Henry S. Wardner
Caroline M. Griswold	Montpelier, Vt.	Henry L. Farwell
Allen Hazen	New York, N. Y.	Henry S. Wardner
Frederick Holbrook	New York, N. Y.	Henry S. Wardner
Miss Julia A. Holland	Montpelier, Vt.	Henry L. Farwell
Cecil Hampden Cutts Howard	Beebe, Arkansas	Dorman B. E. Kent
Leavitt Jarvis Hunt	New York, N. Y.	Henry S. Wardner
Sherburn C. Hutchinson	Montpelier, Vt.	Henry L. Farwell
Frank Verner Johnson	New York, N. Y.	Henry S. Wardner
Evelyn S. Lease	Montpelier, Vt.	Henry L. Farwell
Walter Carroll Law	New York, N. Y.	Henry S. Wardner
Rose Lucia	Montpelier, Vt.	Henry L. Farwell
Carl A. Mead	New York, N. Y.	Henry S. Wardner
Hiram Roswell Steele	New York, N. Y.	Henry S. Wardner
Sanford Henry Steele	New York, N. Y.	Henry S. Wardner
Charles E. Tuttle	Rutland, Vt.	Dorman B. E. Kent
Henry R. C. Watson	New York, N. Y.	Henry S. Wardner



On motion of Mr. Kent a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Henry S. Wardner for his active interest in the Society as shown by his presenting a list of thirteen applications for membership.

The resignation of John C. Prince of Bellows Falls was accepted.

Notice of the death of the following members has been received since the last meeting:

Myron W. Joslyn, Auburndale, Mass.

Andrew J. Sibley, Montpelier, Vt.

Leverett W. Spring, Williamstown, Mass.

Dr. Charles S. Caverly, Rutland, Vt.

Walter E. Perkins, Pomfret, Vt.

Rev. Edward T. Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Dr. Charles W. Howard, Shoreham, Vt.

Rev. Henry Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Voted on motion of Mr. Deavitt that, as required by the By-Laws, the Secretary shall notify all members who are two or more years in arrears for dues, that their names will be dropped from the roll unless payment is made on or before April 1st, 1919.

A letter from M. J. Hapgood was read urging that some action be taken toward the erection of statues of Ira Allen and Gov. Thomas Chittenden.

On motion of Mr. Kent it was directed that a vote of thanks be extended Mr. Gilbert L. Dwinell of Marshfield for the loan of a sword used in the Revolutionary War by Archalus Dwinell of Wrentham, Mass.

On motion of Mr. Kent, voted to accept the offer of the University of Vermont to take the model of the Champlain statute which the Society now has in storage.

On motion of Mr. Deavitt, voted that the President appoint a committee of three, of which the President shall be chairman, to look after the interests of the Society in any matter pertaining to it before the Legislature. The



committee as selected was: President Stickney, Edward H. Deavitt and Fred A. Howland.

On motion of Mr. Farwell, voted to authorize a card index system for the Treasurer.

The President appointed as standing committees the following:

On Library: Fred A. Howland, Montpelier; Henry L. Farwell, Montpelier; Dorman B. E. Kent, Montpelier.

On Printing: Phil S. Howes, Montpelier; Walter H. Crockett, Burlington; George L. Blanchard, Montpelier.

On Finance: Charles P. Smith, Burlington; Frank C. Partridge, Proctor; Hall Park McCullough, North Bennington.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet January 28 at 7:30 P. M. in the hall of the House of Representatives for the public exercises of this Society.

A true record.

Attest:

PHIL S. HOWES,  
*Recording Secretary.*

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PUBLIC MEETING OF THE VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY,  
JANUARY 28, 1919.

The Society met at 7:30 o'clock in the Hall of the House of Representatives as provided in the vote of adjournment.

President Stickney called the meeting to order, and requested Rev. Henry L. Ballou of Chester to offer prayer.

The President in his opening remarks called attention to the great improvement in the quarters of the Society, which is now located in the new State building, and also gave a brief outline of the growth of the Society.



Following these remarks he introduced Hon. Edwin A. Bayley of Lexington, Mass., who gave a very interesting address on "The life and public services of Col. Jacob Bayley".

At the close of Mr. Bayley's paper the following resolution was proposed by Mr. F. A. Howland and unanimously adopted:

*"RESOLVED*, That the Vermont Historical Society hereby tenders to Edwin A. Bayley its sincere thanks for his able and interesting historical address on 'The life and public service of Col. Jacob Bayley,' and requests him to furnish a copy of the same for publication in the Proceedings of the Society."

On motion of Mr. Howes, adjourned to meet in a special meeting the second Tuesday in March.

A true record.

Attest:

PHIL S. HOWES,  
*Recording Secretary.*

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MARCH 11, 1919.

An adjourned meeting of the Vermont Historical Society was called to order in its room in the new State building at 2 P. M. by the Secretary and adjourned to Tuesday, April 8th, 1919.

PHIL S. HOWES,  
*Recording Secretary.*

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ADJOURNED MEETING, APRIL 8, 1919.

Pursuant to adjournment the Vermont Historical Society met in its room at Montpelier at two o'clock Tuesday afternoon, April 8, 1919.





There were present: President Stickney, D. B. E. Kent, F. D. Long and Phil S. Howes.

The records of the previous meetings were read and approved.

The following were elected members of the Society:

Name	Residence	Proposed by
Walter S. Austin	Reading, Vt.	Phil. S. Howes
Perley S. Belknap	So. Royalton, Vt.	Henry L. Ballou
Horace S. Brown	Springfield, Vt.	Henry S. Wardner
Lawrence Bullard	Windsor, Vt.	Henry S. Wardner
Daniel Leavens Cady	850 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.	Henry S. Wardner
Benjamin C. Buxton	Middletown Springs, Vt.	Phil S. Howes
Silas Carl Carpenter	Richford, Vt.	Phil S. Howes
Harry H. Carr	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	Phil S. Howes
Elmer A. Darling	East Burke, Vt.	Henry S. Wardner
George L. Dunham	Brattleboro, Vt.	Phil S. Howes
Clyde R. Durgin	W. Charleston, Vt.	Phil S. Howes
Jeremiah Maxwell Evarts	Windsor, Vt.	Henry S. Wardner
Wilson C. Hinton	Charleston, Vt.	Phil S. Howes
Edward Artemus Hoadley	Montpelier, Vt.	Phil S. Howes
Guy Hubbard	Windsor, Vt.	Henry S. Wardner
Horace Prescott McClery	Windsor, Vt.	Henry S. Wardner
David Llewellyn Morgan	Rutland, Vt.	Phil S. Howes
Stephen E. Noonan	N. Ferrisburg, Vt.	Phil. S. Howes
T. Frank O'Rourke	Derby Line Vt.	Phil S. Howes
Guy M. Page	Burlington, Vt.	Phil S. Howes
Arthur W. Peters	Bradford, Vt.	Henry S. Wardner
Mrs. Alba L. Shores	Montpelier, Vt.	Dorman B. E. Kent
Venila Lovina Shores	Montpelier, Vt.	Dorman B. E. Kent
Charles L. Stuart	Lyndonville, Vt.	Phil S. Howes
Millward C. Taft	Chelsea, Vt.	Phil S. Howes
John W. Thurston	Island Pond, Vt.	Phil S. Howes
Justus Kinney Thurston	Barre, Vt.	Henry L. Farwell
William E. Tracy	Johnson, Vt.	Phil S. Howes
Marvelle Christopher Webber	Rutland, Vt.	Henry S. Wardner
Leonard D. Wheeler	W. River Jct., Vt.	Henry L. Ballou
Luther Clark White	Windsor, Vt.	Henry S. Wardner
Frank M. Wilson	Rutland, Vt.	Phil S. Howes



President Stickney reported on the action of the Legislature regarding matters of interest to the Society.

Voted on motion of Mr. Kent that a vote of thanks be extended the Tuttle Co. for the copy of Conant and Stone's "Vermont" presented to the Society, the book containing the pictures of Gov. Robinson and Gov. Butler, used by the Society in making up its collection of pictures of Vermont Governors.

On motion of Mr. Kent voted to adjourn to the first Tuesday in May to meet at the same time and place.

A true record.

Attest:

PHIL S. HOWES,  
*Recording Secretary.*

#### ADJOURNED MEETING, MAY 6, 1919.

Pursuant to adjournment the Vermont Historical Society met in its room at Montpelier at two o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, May 6, 1919.

There were present: President Stickney, D. B. E. Kent, F. D. Long and Phil S. Howes.

The records of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following were elected to Life Membership in the Society:

Name	Residence	Proposed by
William W. Stickney	Ludlow, Vt.	Dorman B. E. Kent
Charles H. Bayley	Newbury, Vt.	Wm. W. Stickney
Edwin A. Bayley	Lexington, Mass.	Wm. W. Stickney
Mrs. Lucia Watkins Bayley	Lexington, Mass.	Wm. W. Stickney
Mrs. Martha C. Fabyan	Newbury, Vt.	Wm. W. Stickney



The following were elected members of the Society:

Harry Burton Amey	Brighton, Vt.	Phil S. Howes
John Cotton Dana,	Newark Pub. Lib.,	
	Newark, N. J.	Henry S. Wardner
Leonard Everett	Council Bluffs, Ia.	Henry S. Wardner
F. Barnby Leach	Montpelier, Vt.	Phil S. Howes
John Lunnie	Victory, Vt.	Phil S. Howes
William A. Root	Bennington, Vt.	Phil S. Howes
Henry W. Tracy	Shelburne, Vt.	Phil S. Howes
James W. Tyson	So. Strafford, Vt.	Henry S. Wardner
Harvey W. Varnum	Jeffersonville, Vt.	Phil S. Howes

The deaths of the following members have been reported since the annual meeting:

Charles E. Miner, Pasadena, California.  
 Lafayette Wilbur, Portland, Oregon.  
 Walter S. Austin, Reading, Vt.

The resignation of H. D. Ryder of Bellows Falls was read by the Secretary and it was voted to accept it.

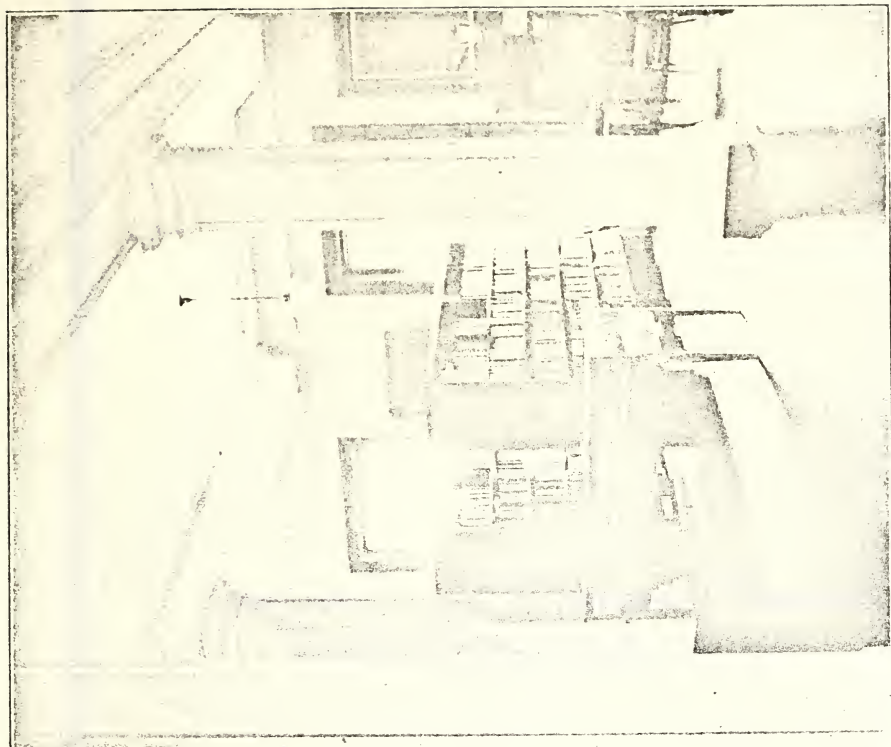
On motion of Mr. Kent it was voted to authorize the Secretary to have prepared a suitable form of a certificate of membership.

On motion of Mr. Long, voted to adjourn.  
 A true record.

Attest:

PHIL S. HOWES,  
*Recording Secretary.*









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# **Librarian's and Treasurer's Reports**

**January 15, 1918, January 14, 1919**



## Librarian's Report

1918

*To the Hon. William W. Stickney, President of the Vermont Historical Society:*

SIR:

Again I have before me the annual honor to submit for your personal consideration my report as your librarian for the year closing with this meeting. I can assure you that the past twelve months have noted a reasonable growth for the Society for a like period. As is customary, I have attended to the various communications sent us for consideration. During the year they have numbered 412, each of which has, I trust, won as far as my ability might permit, a reasonably reply. Scores of these letters are from men and women who seek information pertaining to their ancestry. A goodly percentage, from their very text, indicate that no pecuniary consideration might be expected for the pains expended. This I suppose is the usual experience of all Societies such as ours. To these I have replied personally as fully as my time would permit. The remainder (where the writer was evidently agreeable to payment for services rendered), I have turned over to Mr. William H. Blanchard, a man frequenting our own and the Vermont State Library; for the reason that I believed him to be a careful, competent and deserving person.

After we are settled in the new quarters I would advise that some of the work of the latter sort be given in hand to Miss Bishop, who I have reason to suppose may be qualified to search out data of the kind, and the fees which are not inconsiderable, may be received by our own treasury.

By purchase, again during the year 1917 our stock of genealogical and like works has been materially increased. In May past I was in Boston and bought of various dealers a



goodly number of books of the sort. With me at the time and for the purpose was Mrs. Wallace G. Andrews of Montpelier, who appeared there on her part as an officer of the Vermont Society of Colonial Dames, and as such she purchased their annual quota of books. A word if you may please as to this. The Colonial Dames for some three years have very kindly purchased annually from 20 to 60 volumes of genealogies, all of which are loaned to us. It is our purpose to buy no genealogies which might duplicate those in the Vermont State Library, and the practice of that library has been largely the same as ours. Such a course then too I have observed in the guidance of the buying of books for the Vermont Society of Colonial Dames. We have bought for them, to be loaned to us, many real bargains. As you know, the cost of genealogies and local histories has, during the past decade, increased rapidly, and the end is not yet. Many such books which I bought six years ago could not be duplicated now for twice the sum. Accordingly, while I thoroughly appreciate, as you must, the kindness of these women in securing books for our shelves, still we must bear in mind the fact that we are accumulating a mass of material belonging to another Society, which might one day be withdrawn. Did that occur, we would discover ourselves minus scores of needed and useful books, which in these days might be secured for 30% of the cost then. I would suggest that these good women be thanked for their kindness in loaning us books, but after explaining the situation, we ask with our regrets that the practice be discontinued unless a permanent loan can be assured.

In short, if we do not do this, we might 25 years hence see 500 or more genealogies suddenly withdrawn from this library, which to duplicate then might cost \$3,000 more than to buy today. An added reason for the above recommendation is the fact (and a gratifying one) that our annual appropriation for books has been increased from \$500 to \$1,000. With the latter sum we are doubly prepared for the future.



The printing of our Proceedings for 1916 I regret exceedingly has been thus far delayed. The data for this work has in a large part long been in typewritten copy-form ready for the printer. You may rest assured however that with the paper purchased, the contract let and the material now ready, the whole work will be forthcoming at least by March 1st.

During the past year death has taken a large toll from our midst. *Most* men, one might almost say, to whom the pleasures of a Society such as ours strongly appeal, are men awaiting the Reaper. For some reason, and we need not look far for it, young men do not "hark back". The world is before them,—why should they? On the other hand, history is always in the making. What the young men of today are doing will in large part be forgotten in the year 2000 unless Societies such as ours cherish and keep sacred the record of their performances.

Let me say here that we have had the assurance of Hon. Mason S. Stone that copies of all posters, publications, etc., issued by Safety Committees in Vermont and coming to the hand of the Vermont Public Safety Committee are being preserved and later will be given into our permanent keeping.

As we are now aware, before the next report of the librarian, the Society will be permanently housed in large and commodious quarters provided by the State for our purpose. Those rooms (thanks in my opinion to you, Mr. President, more than to any other man or group of men), are large enough not alone for our present needs and aims, but they look as well far into the future. I have long felt, and I believe rightly, that our Society, cramped in a hidden and obscure place, has been missed in observation by the general public including perhaps some who, could they see us seemingly prosperous in a public location, with room both for us and for them in which to turn about, might in their turn "turn about" and leave with us personal belong-





ings of an historical nature or money to buy them. We may feel fully convinced that our best days are upon us, but as usual a lack of means confronts our situation.

During the six years in which I have been your librarian the total cost of maintaining the Society has averaged 87 cents daily. Those times are now past. With larger room, with an active and constant custodian, in short a *real* librarian, with the cost of moving our belongings together with the forty and one extras, the months to come will see our Treasury somewhat depleted, but we must approach the situation. Inasmuch as we are a part of the Commonwealth, I am certain the present and future governments will allow us the concessions due an Historical Society of as good a State as the good old State of Vermont.

During the year just closed we have received from P. Orman Ray of Evanston, Ill., various papers from his father's effects; from Dr. Gardner N. Cobb, historical manuscripts and papers; from Miss Etta S. Chamberlain of Randolph, the Civil War diaries of her brother; from Hon. Rush C. Hawkins, a large number of letters once the property of Hon. Charles Marsh; from Mrs. Abbie E. Dean of Serena, Ill., souvenirs of the Civil War; and from Dustin Moulton of Montpelier, shot, shell, bayonets, and gunlocks dug up by him on the field of Vicksburg exactly 50 years to a day, following that memorable battle. During the year we have been promised by Mr. Sherman Moulton of Barre some 30 drums carried by Vermont men in the Civil War. He assures us we may have them immediately upon our removal, and I deem it an unusual and valuable gift inasmuch as the authenticity of these old relics of our forefathers' family struggle is unquestioned.

In closing let me thank the librarian, assistant librarian, and clerks of the Vermont State Library for their kindnesses to me again in 1917.



I believe we have in Miss Bishop a woman thoroughly competent to do whatever may be required of her as the acting librarian and custodian of our holdings.

As I understand the present status of the situation, the trustees of the Vermont State Library unanimously voted that all books of a genealogical or an historical nature in the keeping of their library are to be transferred to our jurisdiction upon removal. Such an act will consolidate and make available in one place all books of such a nature, and largely increase our collection. In short, Mr. President, with new and larger quarters, with a competent librarian and a place on the ground where all can see, I firmly believe the dawn is breaking.

With respect I am as ever,  
DORMAN B. E. KENT,  
*Librarian.*

### LIBRARIAN'S REPORT, 1919.

*To the Hon. William W. Stickney, President of the Vermont Historical Society:*

For the ninth time I am pleased to have to report to you for your consideration the work performed by me as your librarian, this time for the past year, now ending January 14th, 1919.

The year as we all know has been the most notable twelve month in the Society's existence, marking as it has, the accomplishment of our long sought desire and our establishment in these suitable, commodious and permanent quarters.

As I have so many times stated in my annual reports, and as all of us most closely in touch with the Society's work and endeavors have known for so many years, our former room was in but a small way suited to our needs. All but hidden away to the average visitor at the State Capitol,



dark and cramped in space, our belongings of necessity in a confused condition, few knew or could know of what we had or what we sought for. But thanks to you and may I say, well nigh to you alone, Mr. Stickney, those days are happily past.

The first great move to our advantage was when the Legislature made possible the erection of this building in which we were to be given such quarters as might seem feasible. And here I will say in my mind no other man was more instrumental in the passage of that act than were you, our President. Placed on the Building Commission I am better aware than most men of your constant solicitude for the welfare of the Vermont Historical Society during all the stages of the building's construction, and then as before and since, you left no stone unturned and no move unmade to earnestly and honestly work for our best interests. Since last we met the building has been completed, all of our collection has been moved from the old room and a goodly portion of what we had stored in other parts of the Capitol has as well been installed in our present quarters.

One of the best and most needed moves of the past year was the employment of someone who could be daily in attendance to our work. In January last we employed Miss Lillian Bishop for this purpose. Without some person here it is apparent that our rooms would have to be closed. The one whom we employ must be well versed in cataloging, posted as to the worth, contents and value of books and thoroughly interested in the work, these qualifications Miss Bishop possesses. For some five months she was engaged in cataloging, re-arranging and listing our belongings preparatory to their removal, then and since I have been certain we are most fortunate in her services. Her present salary which is less than that of most stenographers and much less than that of other women with her training and experience, will not long keep her in our employ. Arrangements will then have to be made in the near future to care for this matter.



Other needs of the Society, while few, are still however, not met. Suitable tables, chairs, stands and some half dozen exhibit cases should in some way be secured in the immediate future, for the convenience of our members and guests and in order that we may properly display much which would be of general interest and value. All of this must come and I am sure will. The general public now can see what we have, what we are for and what we strive to do. In this connection let me state I have made arrangements to have made and framed, notices stating briefly our history, our situation, and our endeavors and an earnest invitation to visit us, which notices we will have placed in the hotels of the larger cities and towns of Vermont.

Practically all of the annual appropriation of \$1,000 allowed us by the State during the fiscal year closing July first last, was expended for books of genealogical and historical interest. Out of the appropriation for the year ending July first, 1919, I have expended a larger sum than formerly for Vermont books and data. It has all along been observed that the majority of people seeking information at our library has studied genealogical works nor does the proportion decrease. Accordingly by your sanction a large part of our money has been expended for books of that nature nor would I propose discontinuing the purchase of genealogies, particularly as new ones are published. Feeling, however, that a State Historical Society rightfully should own every available book pertaining to its commonwealth as well as a goodly percentage of all others printed in its confines or written by its residents and natives, I would respectfully suggest our purpose to within the next two or three years greatly increase our present goodly collection of books concerning Vermont, printed in Vermont and on and by Vermonters.

During the year we have printed and distributed the biennial Proceedings of the Society for the year ending 1916. My constant employment elsewhere has for some years





seemingly delayed the publication of our Proceedings but now with the assistance of Miss Bishop we can guarantee that the 1918 Proceedings will appear and be in your hands well before July first, next.

The gifts to the Society which I have usually mentioned from time to time in my annual reports, I now propose to publish separately, for the year just closing, and in the future every contribution whether large or small will, I trust be published together with the name of its donor in our Proceedings.

No complete roster of our Society, except from year to year has yet appeared. Believing that such a list together with its officers should be collated and permanently preserved, I propose you that with the assistance of Miss Bishop I will prepare and publish the names in the coming Proceedings as far as any available records can disclose the facts.

Another thing to be attended to is the reproduction in a uniform size for the hanging upon our walls, of the pictures of every President of the Society since its foundation.

We are and always have been in constant receipt of the Proceedings of other Historical Societies. Our exchange list now numbers about one hundred, and while some years since I materially increased the number by correspondence and solicitation, I would say that this particular collection is most incomplete, meaning by that, that while we have preserved what has been sent us, many states have until recently not been in touch with us. This is, I expect, to be one of Miss Bishop's tasks, to tabulate and complete as nearly as possible a full collection of State Historical publications. In this connection, let me say, I have never asked any Historical Society for their past or present publications that has not been gladly and freely forwarded.



Miss Bishop has for many months collected posters relative to the war and war work done both here and abroad. Through the government departments, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., and other organizations she has secured hundreds of posters, many of them of great beauty, and all of an historical interest and value that will annually increase.

In closing, let me simply say that the old Historical Society of the State of Vermont, which <sup>the</sup>state we deem and must always feel is and has been a leader among the commonwealths in sons and in its endeavors, was never more flourishing, was never more needed, and was never more worthy the support of its people than it is now.

I remain with respect,

DORMAN B. E. KENT,

*Librarian.*



# Treasurer's Report

1917-18-19.

HENRY F. FIELD, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

			Dr.	Cr.
1917				
Jan.	15	To balance from last account.....	\$1,085.94	
Feb.	8	To cash from D. B. E. Kent, books sold	7.00	
Mar.	19	Cash from D. B. E. Kent, books sold	4.75	
May	28	Cash from D. B. E. Kent, books sold	6.00	
Aug.	7	Cash from D. B. E. Kent, books sold	1.00	
	10	Cash from D. B. E. Kent, books sold	13.00	
	15	Cash from D. B. E. Kent, books sold	2.75	
	10	Cash from D. B. E. Kent, books sold	3.00	
Jan.		Membership dues, elections of 1917.	24.00	
June	4	Membership dues, for 1918, advance	2.00	
		Arrears, dues prior to 1915.....	32.00	
		Annual dues 1915, additional.....	24.00	
		Annual dues 1916, additional.....	140.00	
		Annual dues 1917 part.....	166.00	
		Annual dues 1918 in advance.....	4.00	
1918				
Jan.	1	Interest, Montpelier Savings Bank and Trust Co.....	19.48	
				\$1,534.92
1917				
Jan.	15	By paid P. S. Howes, Secretary, post- age.....	\$ 8.50	
Mar.	7	Capital City Press, printing.....	10.50	
		Refund membership dues, F. N. Chase, died before election.....	2.00	
April	21	Dean W. Edson, printing.....	8.10	
May	28	D. B. E. Kent, librarian, salary and disbursements.....	41.10	
July	7	Dean W. Edson, printing.....	8.15	
	13	D. B. E. Kent, librarian, salary and disbursements.....	51.92	
Aug.	1	N. C. Puffer, typewriting.....	2.25	
Sept.	20	Marion Elliott, inventory.....	4.30	



## TREASURER'S REPORT

51

Nov. 14	P. S. Howes, secretary, postage....	\$ 1.50	
	Capital City Press, printing.....	2.50	
17	Ethel Ball, cataloguing.....	18.75	
	N. P. Gibson, typewriting.....	3.25	
Dec. 26	Capital City Press, envelopes, etc...	2.25	
1918			
Jan. 8	D. B. E. Kent, librarian, salary and disbursements.....	67.64	
10	Capital City Press, printing.....	6.00	
	P. S. Howes, Secretary, postage....	10.00	
14	Henry F. Field, treasurer, postage and expenses.....	8.67	
	Balance in treasurer's hands.....	1,277.54	
		\$1,534.92	\$1,534.92

## DEWEY MONUMENT FUND TRUST.

		Dr.	Cr.
1917			
Jan. 15	To balance from last report.....	\$3,797.63	
1918			
Jan. 1	Interest from Montpelier Savings Bank & Trust Co.....	153.40	
14	By balance on deposit.....		\$3,951.03

HENRY F. FIELD,

*Treasurer.*

RUTLAND, VERMONT, January 14, 1918.

HENRY L. FARWELL, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

		Dr.	Cr.
1918			
Jan. 15	To amount on hand from last report..	\$1,277.54	
	Membership fees.....	12.00	
	Annual dues, 1913.....	1.00	
	Annual dues, 1914.....	1.00	
	Annual dues, 1915.....	3.00	
	Annual dues, 1916.....	12.00	
	Annual dues, 1917.....	107.00	





Jan.	15	Annual dues, 1918.....	\$162.00
		Annual dues, 1919 in advance.....	4.00
Mar.	25	P. S. Howes, books sold.....	8.00
	25	P. S. Howes, books sold.....	4.00
	27	D. B. E. Kent, books sold.....	10.00
June	12	Lillian Bishop, books sold.....	6.57
Nov.	9	D. B. E. Kent, books sold.....	21.45
Dec.	9	D. B. E. Kent, books sold.....	1.50
Nov.	9	State of Vermont, postage refunded.	64.45
		1919	
Jan.	10	Wm. W. Stickney, life membership.	50.00
	13	Interest, Montpelier Savings Bank..	20.26
		1918	\$1,765.77
May	21	By D. B. E. Kent, librarian, salary, expense and equipment.....	\$39.49
	24	Ethel Ball, inventory and cata- loguing.....	20.00
July	1	D. B. E. Kent, librarian, salary, office and traveling expenses...	70.79
Aug.	23	B. E. Bailey, postmaster, postage...	70.00
Oct.	14	D. B. E. Kent, librarian, salary, office expense, cards and velour.	60.41
	14	G. E. Boyles, velour for cabinet....	13.50
Dec.	2	Lillian E. Bishop, salary.....	83.33
	3	Gaylord Bros., binders.....	14.94
	21	D. B. E. Kent, librarian, salary and office expenses.....	27.00
	23	Gladys Tupper, services.....	21.00
	30	L. C. Smith & Bros., typewriter....	85.05
		Library Bureau, cards and cutter author table.....	26.42
		Denison Mfg. Co., labels.....	3.96
Dec.	30	By New England Telephone Co., service.....	5.06
		D. W. Edson, printing.....	1.00
	31	B. E. Bailey, postmaster, postage..	1.50
		1919	
Jan.	7	Lillian E. Bishop, salary.....	83.33
	11	Henry F. Field, postage.....	2.34
	11	Lillian E. Bishop, salary.....	50.00
	11	Lillian E. Bishop, salary.....	83.34
	13	Library Bureau, book supports.....	13.00



## TREASURER'S REPORT

53-54

Jan.	13	P. S. Howes, postage.....	\$ 12.00	
	13	B. E. Bailey, postmaster, postage...	3.00	
	14	Balance in treasurer's hands.....	975.31	
			<hr/>	
			\$1,765.77	\$1,765.77

## DEWEY MONUMENT FUND TRUST.

	1918		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Jan.	15	To balance from last report.....	\$3,951.03	
	1919			
Jan.	1	Interest from Montpelier Savings Bank.....	159.62	
	14	By balance on deposit Montpelier Savings Bank.....		\$4,110.65
			<hr/>	
			\$4,110.65	\$4,110.65

HENRY L. FARWELL,  
*Treasurer.*



An Address  
Commemorative of the Life  
and  
Public Services

OF

Brig.-Gen. Jacob Bayley

1726-1815

A Founder of the State of Vermont.  
A Neglected Patriot of the Revolution.

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Delivered before the Vermont Historical Society in the Hall of Representatives in the Capitol at Montpelier, Vermont, on January 28, 1919, by Edwin A. Bayley Esq., of Lexington, Massachusetts, a descendant from General Bayley in the Fourth Generation.



## Brigadier-General Jacob Bayley

*Mr. President, Members and Guests of the Vermont Historical Society:*

I wish to express my appreciation for the invitation of the Society to address this meeting and I am glad to believe that the invitation came from the desire of the Society to honor the memory of one of the pioneer founders of this beautiful, green mountain State,—a man to whom I am proud to trace my name and lineage.

I desire to congratulate the Society upon having recently completed fourscore years of corporate existence, during which it has rendered great and enduring public service, the value of which can neither be adequately measured or expressed.

I would further congratulate the Society on having within the last few months established itself in its new and commodious quarters where it will be better able to continue its important work; such ample housing accommodations for its library and museum furnished by the authority of the State is a public recognition, not only of the valuable services rendered by the Society, but also of the efficient leadership and untiring efforts of its highly respected president now in the chair.

At a time like the present when the world is resounding with praises for recent deeds of patriotic devotion to the ideals of liberty, justice and independence, it seems peculiarly fitting for this Society to honor the memory of one of the founders of this State, whose self-sacrificing and patriotic services for those same ideals, rendered nearly a century and a half ago, have never been generally understood nor properly recognized.

In attempting to perform the duty to which your invitation calls me, I fully realize that I am in no way re-





lieving myself of any filial obligation to the memory of Brig-Gen. Jacob Bayley, for I fully concur in the confession that,—

“They who on glorious ancestors enlarge  
Produce their debt instead of their discharge.”

Judged by the record of his public services in civil and military affairs, General Bayley earned a distinction which was excelled or even equalled by comparatively very few men of his time residing within the limits of this State; this is a strong statement, yet it is amply warranted from a study of the history of that period, and therefore renders the neglect from which his memory has so long suffered all the more difficult to explain or to excuse.

To properly estimate the life and services of any public man it is necessary to understand the history of the times in which he lived and the relation in which he stood to the important events which make up that history; I therefore invite you to review with me as briefly as possible the long and eventful life of General Bayley and its relation to the history of that period.

The last half of the eighteenth century is recognized by historians as a most epoch-making period on this continent, for it witnessed the establishment not only of the final supremacy of England over France through the French and Indian War but also of the independence of the American Colonies through the War of the Revolution.

General Bayley's active life covered substantially the whole of that important period;—he was born on the nineteenth day of July, 1726, in that part of “Ould” Newbury, Massachusetts, which is now included in the town of West Newbury, where the site of his birthplace is marked by a memorial tablet suitably inscribed, erected some years ago by the Historical Society of that town. He was a descendant in the fifth generation from John Bayly, a weaver by trade, who emigrated from Chippenham, in the County of



Wiltshire, England, in the year 1635 and settled on what is now known as "Bailey's Hill" at Salisbury Point in the town of Amesbury, Massachusetts.

General Bayley was the eighth child of the family of nine children of Joshua and Sarah (Coffin) Bayley, the latter was the daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Atkinson) Coffin, all families of high standing and influence in their communities. Several of Joshua Bayley's children beside Jacob attained positions of unusual prominence, influence and usefulness,—two of his sons, Abner and Enoch, graduated from Harvard College and both became ministers; two of his daughters, Judith and Abigail, married, respectively, Deacon Stephen Little of Newburyport and Col. Moses Little of West Newbury, who were brothers, and members of a prominent and influential family.

There in "Ould" Newbury General Bayley's youth was spent and there his deeply religious and strongly patriotic character was formed. He was energetic, self-reliant and public spirited and early assumed the serious responsibilities of life;—at the age of eighteen years he united with the church and soon after his nineteenth birthday, he married Prudence Noyes, a daughter of Ephraim and Prudence (Stickney) Noyes, who during their long wedded life of sixty-four years was ever his faithful and efficient helpmate.

Shortly after their marriage the young couple moved to that part of the town of Haverhill, Massachusetts, then known as "Timberlane", which was presently organized as the town of Hampstead, New Hampshire, and which was their home for the next seventeen or eighteen years.

The records of the town of Hampstead show that General Bayley soon won the confidence and respect of his fellow-townsmen, for at the first meeting after the organization of the town, in the year 1749, when he was only twenty-three years of age, he was elected a member of the Board of Selectmen and subsequently was re-elected several times.



The outbreak of the French and Indian War, in the year 1755, found General Bayley eager to answer the call of his country and marked an important turning point in his life, for it was the beginning of his distinguished military career.

He promptly volunteered his services in the New Hampshire militia and served throughout the War, being promoted for meritorious service, from Lieutenant to Captain, Lieut-Colonel, and finally Colonel, which appointment he received in his thirty-third year.

As Captain of his Company in the year 1757, he was with the besieged forces which so stoutly defended Fort William Henry on the shores of Lake George, where he narrowly escaped massacre at the hands of the treacherous Indian allies of the French forces under General Montcalm.

He was in command of his Company in the victories won at the battles of Ticonderoga and Crown Point in the year 1759, and the following year, as Colonel, he took part in the successful campaign which ended in the siege and capture of Montreal, which practically closed the active fighting of the War in the northeastern section of the country.

After the fall of Montreal, General Bayley, with some of his officers returned to their homes in southeastern New Hampshire by way of an old Indian trail, which led down through that part of the Connecticut Valley then known as "Lower Coos"; one of their camping places on that homeward trip was on or near the "Great Ox-Bow", in what is now the town of Newbury in this State. We can easily imagine that the expansive meadows, rich in their virgin fertility, divided by the sweeping bends of the winding Connecticut and surrounded on all sides by a background of hills and mountains covered with primeval forests, appealed to them more strongly than any locality they had ever before seen, and then and there General Bayley and his associate officer, Capt. John Hazen, determined to secure grants of those inviting lands and immediately set about carrying that purpose into effect.



Particularly interesting in this connection is a letter written by General Bayley under date of September 30, 1762, while he was on duty at Crown Point, to his brother-in-law, Col. Moses Little of Newbury, Massachusetts, in which he requested the latter to purchase a stock of cattle for him and have them driven to "Coos", where he stated he already had a winter's supply of hay cut for them, adding,—“I have forty families now ready to move on the town; I presume to go up myself in the spring if I am well.”

The following year he secured title to those lands by a charter from the Province of New Hampshire, bearing the date of May 18, 1763, which covered a tract six miles square on the west side of the Connecticut River and to this township he gave the name of "Newbury" in honor of the town of his birth in Massachusetts.

His removal to this new settlement during the next year marks another important turning point in his career, for he then became a pioneer on the frontier of the northern wilderness of New England, in the settlement, protection and development of which he was destined to play a most conspicuous part; his coming and the important services which he was to render have been comprehensibly and somewhat quaintly described by Rev. Grant Powers in his interesting "Historical Sketches of the Coos Country", in the following language:—

“He (General Bayley) had been from the first the principal mover in the settlement. His influence was felt in every proceeding, and now he had come to bless himself and to save much people alive, in the approaching contest between Great Britain and her Colonies.”

General Bayley's extensive farm included nearly three-quarters of what has long been known as the "Great Ox-bow", so-called from the shape of the broad, sweeping bend made by the Connecticut River at that point; about his home centered the activities of the new settlement;—in his house on June 12, 1764, was held the first town meeting in





Newbury and at that meeting he was chosen first selectman; in his house also the settlers gathered in September of that year to organize their first church, of which he was elected one of the first two deacons, an office which he continued to hold during the remainder of his life, and there also, the regular church services were held until the building of a little log meeting-house nearby.

The isolated location of this settlement at its beginning and the rapid growth and development of the vicinity are shown in a letter written by him in October, 1768, in which he said,—

"Tis but seven years since I struck the first stroke here, at which time there was not one inhabitant on the River for seventy miles down, none Eastward for sixty miles, none between us and Canada, and now almost all the lands are settled or settling in almost every town on the east side of the River."

It was during this period that Dartmouth College was established at Hanover, New Hampshire, and General Bayley's generous interest and public spirited efforts in connection with the selection of its location deserve particular mention. About the year 1767, Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, who had been for some years conducting a school at Lebanon, Connecticut, known as "Moor's Indian Charity School," desired to remove it to some location on the frontier, where it would be able to assist more directly in the education of the Indians. John Wentworth, then Provincial Governor of New Hampshire, secured the removal of the School to some place within that Province, its definite location to be determined by a committee.

General Bayley at once became very much interested; he visited Pres. Wheelock and offered to contribute one thousand acres of land if it was located within ten miles of Newbury, and subsequently he accompanied President Wheelock when the latter visited the various locations which were being considered. Matters seemed to progress favorably and largely through General Bayley's efforts and in-



fluence the selection of North Haverhill, New Hampshire, directly opposite Newbury, seemed assured; deeds of a large number of acres of land in Newbury and Haverhill were executed and delivered into the hands of a committee of three, of whom General Bayley was one, to await Pres. Wheelock's acceptance.

The granting of the charter to the College in the year 1769 served to intensify the rivalry over its location, and early in the following year Gen. Bayley personally offered, in addition to his previous subscription of land, to erect a building two hundred feet long, for the use of the College on the land already donated in Haverhill. Finally, however, other considerations prevailed and in July, 1770, Hanover was selected, but even then he would not give up and wrote Pres. Wheelock a kind and loyal letter, in which he offered to raise the funds for the construction of all the buildings needed to establish the College, provided its location could be changed to Haverhill.

We are now approaching the most important period of General Bayley's public life, covering, as it does, the active and prominent part he took in the organization of the State of Vermont and the distinguished military service which he rendered during the War of the Revolution.

The history of the founding of this State is largely the history of the territory known as the "New Hampshire Grants." These "Grants" comprize the land extending from the northern boundary of Massachusetts on the south, to Canada on the north, bounded on the east by "Mason's Grant" so-called, (on a line running north and south through New Hampshire, about twenty miles east of the Connecticut River) and on the west by a line extending from the northwest corner of Massachusetts to Lake Champlain, and thence northward along the Lake. Those boundaries, except on the easterly side, are substantially coincident with the present boundaries of this State.



The Province of New Hampshire claimed sovereignty over the whole of this territory; the Province of New York also claimed title to a large portion of it, and when, in the year 1749, Benning Wentworth, then the Colonial Governor of New Hampshire, granted a charter of a township adjoining the New York boundary line (which later became the town of Bennington, Vermont), the Province of New York immediately disputed New Hampshire's claim and a controversy was precipitated which lasted for more than thirty years, until the conclusion of the Revolutionary War. The bitterness of this controversy reached such a state that it came to be referred to as "The War of the Grants" and its immediate effect upon the inhabitants of The Grants equalled, if not exceeded, that of the Revolutionary War itself.

The authorities of the Province of New York despairing of reaching any amicable settlement and thoroughly aroused at what they regarded as the alarming and unjust encroachment of the Province of New Hampshire, quietly and shrewdly appealed to the King of England to establish the disputed boundary line between the two Provinces; as the result of this appeal the King, by Proclamation issued on June 20, 1764, duly declared:—

"The western banks of the Connecticut River to be the boundary line between the said two Provinces."

Instead of settling the rising controversy this Royal Decree served rather to intensify it, for the Province of New York construed it to operate as a forfeiture of all lands covered by the charters previously granted by the Province of New Hampshire, and forthwith began action to dispossess the settlers then holding title under them.

As might be expected, such a course aroused active resistance among the settlers throughout the Grants and divided them into parties, or factions, according to the course they believed should be pursued in order to relieve the unfortunate and complicated situation.



One of these factions known as "The Bennington Party", was largely composed of settlers residing in the southwestern part of The Grants, who were influenced chiefly by hostility toward New York, and a desire to establish an independent state, which would comprise the lands between the Connecticut River and the eastern boundary of New York, with the seat of government west of the Green Mountains; among the leaders of this faction were Thomas Chittenden, who became the first governor of Vermont, and the three Allen brothers, Ira, Ethan and Heman, who were the leaders of the famous "Green Mountain Boys." They were practical politicians, able, bold and resourceful.

Another faction, known as "The New Hampshire Party", comprised those settlers residing east of the Green Mountains, who, in consequence of their scattered and unprotected situation, were opposed to establishing an independent state and favored annexation with the Province of New Hampshire; of this party, General Bayley was the acknowledged leader. The patriotism and loyalty of its members have never been called into question, and their service along the northern frontier in protecting southern New England has never been fully understood nor appreciated.

There was a third faction, known as "The College Party", which, for a few years, was a powerful factor, first against the Provincial Government of New Hampshire, and later against the Bennington Party; the purpose of the College Party was to organize the territory between the Green Mountains on the west and Mason's Grant on the east, into an independent state, with the seat of government at or near Hanover, in the valley of the Connecticut. This party derived its name from the fact that its leaders were officers in or closely associated with Dartmouth College; they may well be described as intellectual statesmen, aggressive and well-educated, but unable to cope successfully with the practical politicians at the head of the Bennington Party.





There was also a fourth faction, known as "The New York Party", or "Yorkers." The members of this faction comprised the settlers who favored the sovereignty of New York and a division of The Grants at the line of the Green Mountains; its membership, however, was never large, nor its influence great.

The settlers throughout The Grants fully realized that the titles to the lands, held by them under the charters granted by the Province of New Hampshire, were placed in jeopardy by the Royal Proclamation above referred to. General Bayley at once became very active in his efforts to protect the settlers and secure a remedy for this embarrassing situation, and the records of the town of Newbury show the following entry relating to the matter:—

"May, 1765, the Proprietors met to consult what measures to take in consequence of the King's Proclamation declaring the west bank of the Connecticut River the dividing line between New Hampshire and New York."

As time passed on there was a growing sentiment among the settlers east of the Green Mountains in favor of the annexation of that portion of The Grants to the Province of New Hampshire, and General Bayley, as the leader of the New Hampshire Party, was very active in this object. At first the New Hampshire Party had the active support of John Wentworth, then the Provincial Governor of New Hampshire, but later his sudden and at first unexplained change of mind caused much anxiety among the settlers in the eastern part of The Grants and finally led General Bayley to secure a new charter for the town of Newbury from the Province of New York, in order to protect the settlers in the titles to their lands. The complicated situation in which General Bayley found himself is shown in a letter which he wrote to Pres. Wheelock under the date of January 15, 1771, from which I quote the following:



"You, sir, was pleased to promise your assistance that lands on the west side of the Connecticut River might be ceded back to New Hampshire, and depend upon it, your advice is wanted by this unstable people. Temptations and threats are made use of. I am writing Governor Wentworth on the affair, but what shall I write! If I appear active for New Hampshire, where is my credit in New York! If that sinks we have a separate (Bennington) party, who I may particularly say are avowed enemies to the cause of Christ, at least by practice, by which means we are tied up, but God overrules all things, and deliverance will come to his people some way most to His glory."

In his reply under date of January 22nd, Pres. Wheelock wrote:

"I should act out of character if I should move anything in the affair, nor is there need that I should, since you who are the most proper man are already embarked in it. I wish you success and pray God to give you the desire of your heart."

A few days later Pres. Wheelock received a letter from Governor Wentworth under the date of January 31, 1771, in which the Governor wrote:—

"The appointment of a new Governor of New York is a happy circumstance for the aggrieved inhabitants of the contesting river claims. If they are wise they will eagerly embrace the opportunity in furnishing a proper petition to accomplish their purpose."

And two months later, in March 1771, we find that General Bayley was actively and successfully circulating a petition through the valley towns to secure their reannexation to the Province of New Hampshire.

The change in the attitude of Governor Wentworth in this matter is clearly set forth in a statement made by General Bayley to Asa Benton, of Thetford, Vermont, early in the year 1773, which I quote as follows:—

"When Governor Wentworth came to the first commencement at Dartmouth College in August 1771, he visited



me at my home in Newbury and while there he appeared to be very jealous to get the lands on the western side of the Connecticut River added to the Province of New Hampshire and desired my assistance in the affair, and when he took his leave of me, he gave me his hand and added that he would use his utmost efforts to recover the aforesaid lands. About two months afterwards I received a letter from Governor Wentworth in the following tenor, namely—that I must make the best terms I could with New York for he could do no more to help me toward getting into the Province of New Hampshire.

I was very much surprised and disturbed and immediately went to Portsmouth to ascertain from the Governor why he had so suddenly changed his mind, but I could not get the satisfaction from him that I desired and expected. He put me off and seemed cold and indifferent."

General Bayley, as might well be expected, was very much perplexed and disturbed by the change in Governor Wentworth's attitude, and returning to Newbury laid the situation before his people. It appears that after due consideration they concluded that the wisest course was to accept and make the best of what seemed to be the inevitable, and accordingly at a town meeting held on November 20, 1771, it was voted:—

"To send agents to New York to acknowledge their jurisdiction and that Jacob Bayley, Moses Little and Benjamin Whiting should be agents to act together, or singly, as occasion served, with each other."

Moses Little, it will be remembered, was General Bayley's brother-in-law, and although not an actual resident of Newbury he was one of the grantees named in its charter, and a man of prominence and influence in the Province of Massachusetts. Benjamin Whiting was the town surveyor of Newbury.

In pursuance of this vote General Bayley set out upon his mission to New York, probably in the following December or January. On his way he visited southwestern Vermont and there met and conferred with the Allens, Chit-



tenden and other leaders, who strongly urged him to join with them in resisting the authority of New York. General Bayley, however, did not believe that such a course was advisable and gave as his reason that the people of his section were poor and far from aid and could not, from their remoteness, act in conjunction with the people of south-western Vermont.

Upon his arrival in New York he was met by the Governor's Secretary; the following is General Bayley's own statement of that meeting:—

"The Governor's secretary smilingly said: 'What, you are come now; now you are obliged to come, for your governor has come before you and now you are come.' Says I, 'What do you mean by your governor's coming? I don't understand you.' 'Why,' says he, handing me a letter, 'you may see what I mean,' the contents of which ran thus: That if the Governor of New York would grant patents to the Governor of New Hampshire of those five hundred acre lots which old Governor Wentworth had reserved for himself in every town on the western side of the River when he gave charters of said towns, then he, namely Governor Wentworth, would be contented to resign his claims to those towns and would exert himself no more to have them revert to the Province of New Hampshire."

As the result of that interview General Bayley believed he had discovered the cause of Governor Wentworth's sudden change of heart with reference to the re-annexation of The Grants to New Hampshire, and his subsequent disclosure to his friends of what he had learned called forth the charge by the Governor that General Bayley had wilfully misrepresented the purport of his letter; that such was not the fact, and that General Bayley's statement was entirely correct and justified, is shown by the letter itself, of which fortunately, I am able to present the following complete copy:—





"December 14, 1771.

*To His Excellency, Governor Tryon, New York:*

I beg leave to entreat your friendship to me, which may in some degree relieve a misfortune lately thrown upon me. The late Governor of this Province, Benning Wentworth, Esq., at an advanced age, and extremely debilitated with infirmity, was prevailed upon to destroy his will and make a new one some time after, to the utter disinheriting of myself and every other relation he had. Many particular circumstances aggravated this event. During his administration were granted by him many townships of Crown Lands, both on the east and west sides of the Connecticut River, in each of which was one lot of five hundred acres reserved, which he intended as a grant to himself. The impropriety of this mode was often represented to him, but he still persisted until my arrival, when he thought it best to desire some more valid security, but through delay natural to old age he neglected acquiring it. Since his death all those lots that are in this province have been granted to his majesty's subjects, being esteemed only reservations and insufficient to convey any property to him. If the lots in like circumstances that have fallen into the Province of New York are yet ungranted and it is consistent with your intentions, I should be happy in soliciting such recovery, as being effected through favor, which permit me to assure your Excellency, I shall rejoice to cultivate and establish with the greatest attention. I am, etc.

JOHN WENTWORTH."

This letter clearly shows that the change in the Governor's attitude and his renunciation of any claim favoring the re-annexation of The Grants to New Hampshire, was due to his desire to *secure for himself* charters of those lands located within The Grants which his uncle and predecessor, Benning Wentworth, had reserved, but had not secured actual title to. Governor Wentworth's cupidity has thus left him in a very unenviable, if not dishonorable, position, but inasmuch as he placed himself there, as the foregoing letter proves, he is entitled to very little sympathy, and his attempt to defend his own reputation by his unwarranted charge against General Bayley, simply recoils upon himself and injures no one's reputation but his own.



After such a reception at the Governor's office, General Bayley realized that he was placed at quite a disadvantage, nevertheless he would not yield to any discouragement, and on February 6, 1772, he presented to Governor Tryon and his Council the petition for a new charter for Newbury. So well did he conduct the matter that within two weeks, on February 19th, it was agreed that the new charter should be granted which securely confirmed the validity of the titles of the settlers to their lands. In this charter, which bears the date of April 13, 1772, General Bayley's name again heads the list of proprietors and thus, for the second time, he became "The Father of Newbury."

The object of his trip having been thus successfully accomplished, he hastened to return home where we may well believe the news of the new charter brought great general satisfaction and relief. The expense of securing the charter, which was considerable, was borne by General Bayley and after it was issued and delivered he kept it in his possession for sixteen years before recording it, apparently fearing for its safety if it left his custody. In this connection, one of the indirect effects of his trip deserves particular mention, as it doubtless exerted a strong influence upon General Bayley's future course and the proper recognition of his position in the affairs of the State; this was the confirmation of the unfavorable opinion which he and others in his locality held of some of the leaders of the Bennington Party, whom he found to be very outspoken free thinkers and avowed disbelievers of the Bible. Although General Bayley was far from being a religious fanatic, or even an emotional Christian, he nevertheless was a man of a deeply religious nature with a strong reverence for the Bible and its teachings and he was naturally averse to allying himself with a party largely dominated by men holding such religious ideas as he found were held by some of the most influential leaders of the Bennington Party.



A few years previously, in 1768, the Province of New York had divided The Grants into two counties,—Bennington on the west of the Green Mountains and Cumberland on the east, with Newbury as the shire town of the latter; in the year 1770 Cumberland County was divided on a line running east and west between the towns of Norwich and Hartford (Vt.), the name of Cumberland being still retained by the southerly portion, and the name Gloucester being given to the northerly part, and when, in the year 1772, the Province of New York established the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Gloucester County, General Bayley was appointed judge of the new court, which position he held continuously for the next five years.

As time ran on the settlement of The Grants went rapidly forward, but the jurisdiction of New York grew more and more arbitrary and unsatisfactory, and it became clear that sooner or later the territory must be organized into an independent province, or be divided between the Provinces of New Hampshire and New York, or annexed to one of them, and a definite move was made in this matter in January 1775, when the Bennington Party called a convention of the residents of The Grants to meet at Manchester. Several other conventions were held during that and the following year, but only a few of the settlers in Cumberland or Gloucester Counties took any part in them. The members of these conventions earnestly sought the coöperation of General Bayley, but he did not believe that the time had come for The Grants to be organized as an independent state, and he neither had the time nor the inclination to attend these conventions, for he was continually occupied in enlisting men and furnishing equipment for the "rangers" in guarding and scouting. From the beginning of the Revolutionary War he became the chief bulwark of the Colonial cause along the northern frontier, and he fully realized that its protection, upon which the safety of southern New England depended, rested almost entirely upon him.



During this period, for better public protection, committees of safety were organized in many of the towns along the Connecticut Valley; these were under the direction of a central committee, of which General Bayley was Chairman, with headquarters at Newbury.

It soon became apparent that the public safety required a commanding officer over all the militia of the frontier and river towns, and since the patriotism, ability and military experience of General Bayley were well known, he was, in August, 1776, duly commissioned by the Provincial Congress of the State of New York, Brigadier-General of Gloucester and Cumberland Counties. During a part of that year he was with the Continental Army at Boston; General Washington, who was also there, was very desirous of establishing a shorter military road from eastern New England to Canada than the one then used by the way of Lake Champlain; from General Bayley he learned that a much shorter route could be laid out through the Coos country, and soon after, General Bayley, with the approval of his commander-in-chief, began laying out such a route from Newbury to St. Johns, Canada, a distance of about one hundred miles, over which it was believed that troops could be sent to Canada more quickly by ten days than by the way of Lake Champlain. After this road had been partially constructed for a distance of fifteen or twenty miles northward from Newbury, work was temporarily interrupted by the report that Canadian troops were advancing down the line of the proposed route to attack the frontier. Three years later, in 1779, the construction of this road was continued through to the northern part of Vermont under the immediate direction of General Hazen, and although it was never much used for military purposes, it was of great assistance in the settlement of that region, and is known as the "Bayley-Hazen Military Road." Its starting point in Wells River is now marked by a granite and bronze tablet suitably inscribed.





The great need of funds to provide for the equipment and maintenance of the Colonial troops and General Bayley's own self-sacrifice is shown in a letter addressed by him to the New York Provincial Congress, dated February 26, 1777, in which he stated that the only soldiers in his locality were those under pay from him, whom he employed to construct the military road above mentioned, and that he was in great need of funds to provide for the protection of the northern frontier; referring to himself, he said:—

"I am continually employed in the service, but have no pay, and am willing as long as I can live without begging."

When the necessary funds were not forthcoming General Bayley continued to draw on his own private means, even to the extent of mortgaging his farm.

The year 1777 was an exceedingly active one throughout The Grants. In January a convention met at Westminster which adopted a declaration of independence by which The Grants renounced the sovereignty of the Province of New York. The convention also selected a committee of five, which included Thomas Chittenden, Heman Allen and General Bayley, to serve as delegates to present the proceedings of the convention to the Continental Congress, and there negotiate in behalf of the new state.

About this time New York ordered throughout The Grants an election of provincial officers under its constitution; the Bennington Party, in opposition to this move on the part of New York, and with its customary adroitness circulated copies of the New York constitution throughout The Grants, the effect of which upon the sentiment of the inhabitants is well shown in a letter addressed by General Bayley to the New York Assembly under the date of June 14, 1777, in which he stated his position as follows:—

"Gentlemen: I acknowledge the receipt of an ordinance from you for the election of governor, lieutenant-governor, and senators and representatives, etc., but I am happy to



think that our people will not choose to sit in the State of New York. The people before they saw your constitution were not willing to trouble themselves with a separation from New York, but now, almost to a man, are violently for it."

Conditions had now reached a crisis and General Bayley felt that the time had come when a decision must be made between the jurisdiction of New York and the establishment of an independent state, and at a town meeting held at Newbury on June 23, 1777, it was voted "to be separate from the state of New York and formed into a state by the name of Vermont", and also, "to accept the independence voted in the convention held at Westminster on January 15 with the amendments and that Gen'l Jacob Bayley and Reuben Foster be delegates." General Bayley's letter above mentioned and the action of his town were practically a renunciation of his allegiance to the State of New York, and his approval of the establishment of The Grants as an independent state. He took his seat in that memorable convention, which met at Windsor, on July 2, 1777, which considered and adopted a constitution for the new state of Vermont. One of the important provisions of the new constitution was the appointment of a Council of Safety, which should administer the affairs of the new state until a permanent government was organized under the constitution.

This Council embraced the three functions of Governor, Council and General Assembly, and was all powerful until the election of officers provided for by the constitution, which was to be held the following March; it was notable not only for the authority with which it was invested, but also for the character of the twelve men who composed it:— at its head was Thomas Chittenden, soon to become the first Governor of the new State; Ira and Heman Allen, brothers of Ethan, were both members, as was also General Bayley, who was chosen at the personal solicitation of President Chittenden, for the reason, as the latter stated, that General Bayley was "the strongest man east of the mountains."



This high estimate of General Bayley's ability must be regarded as of very great weight, coming as it did from such a contemporary as President Chittenden, with whose course and ideas it was well known General Bayley had at times little sympathy.

While these important political events were transpiring in the new state of Vermont, the Revolutionary War was being aggressively pushed. In recognition of General Bayley's important military services throughout the territory under his command, he was commissioned by General Washington, in the year 1777, Commissary-General of the Northern Department of the Colonial Army. In July of that year General Burgoyne, who had been advancing southward from Canada with a strong force of British, attacked and captured Fort Ticonderoga and was planning to fight his way down the Hudson and thus cut off New England from the rest of the colonies,—the gravity of the situation was everywhere fully realized and General Bayley and all other Colonial officers were straining every nerve to marshall a sufficient force to prevent the success of this plan of the British. Events moved rapidly, and on August 15th the Battle of Bennington was fought and won, adding the name of John Stark to the long line of American heroes. General Bayley was at Castleton on the day of the battle, but immediately proceeded to Bennington and shared in the inspiration of that important victory.

It was imperative that the Colonial forces should follow up the advantage which had been gained and every available man was rushed to the front. The urgency of the situation and General Bayley's hope of early success were shown in a letter written by him to Col. Morey, of Orford, New Hampshire, under date of September 22, 1777, from which I quote the following:

"You and all the militia eastward must turn out and with horses and one month's provisions, which will, I hope, put an end to the dispute this way."



His hope was happily fulfilled, for the advance of the Colonial forces could not be withstood and General Burgoyne was forced to retreat to Saratoga, where, on October 17th, after an overwhelming defeat at the hands of the brilliant but treacherous Benedict Arnold, he was obliged to surrender. General Bayley, in command of his regiment, took part in this battle and contributed to the important victory there won.

Saratoga is recognized as one of the decisive battles of history and its far-reaching effect upon the Colonial cause can scarcely be over-estimated, and while the war continued for nearly three years, the subsequent fighting was largely confined to the southern portion of the Colonies and New England was relieved in a great measure from its previous strain and anxiety.

In March of the following year the state of Vermont was organized under its new constitution, which provided for a government through a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, a Council of twelve members and a General Assembly of Representatives; General Bayley was elected a member of this first Governor's Council, which combined the functions and powers of both a Governor's Council and a Senate.

During that same year General Bayley, with the Lieutenant Governor and five others, were constituted a "Court of Confiscation", which was empowered to seize and order the sale of the real and personal estate belonging to the British sympathizers or Tories, whose attitude toward the Colonial cause was particularly offensive to the patriotism of the citizens in general; and during that same year General Bayley was also appointed Judge of the Probate Court of the Newbury District.

The second election under the constitution occurred in September of that same year and General Bayley was again elected a member of the Governor's Council. The Assembly of that year established a Supreme Court for the County of Gloucester and General Bayley was appointed Chief Judge of the new Court.





Through the influence of the Bennington Party, which at that time had gained control of the Vermont Assembly, the towns on the east side of the Connecticut River, which had been admitted to Vermont against the opposition of the Bennington Party, were denied and deprived of certain powers and privileges, which were enjoyed by the other towns of the state and which those east-side towns claimed were guaranteed to them by the act of the union. This course of the Bennington Party aroused the opposition not only of the College Party, but of the residents generally of the Connecticut Valley and as a result the representatives of the east-side towns withdrew from the Assembly; with them went also the representatives of several of the towns on the west side of the River, who shared in the resentment aroused by the unjust course of the Bennington Party. Among those representatives of the west-side towns were the Lieut.-Governor and General Bayley, and at a town meeting held in Newbury in 1778 the town by vote approved of the action of its representatives in withdrawing from the Assembly; a convention of the seceding towns was immediately called to meet at Cornish, New Hampshire, where action was taken favoring a return of the River towns in Vermont to the state of New Hampshire, or as an alternative, a union of the River towns in New Hampshire with the state of Vermont.

General Bayley was a very active member of this convention and was one of a special committee of two, who were appointed to prepare and present to the New Hampshire Assembly a petition embodying this proposal.

The Bennington Party exerted every effort to counteract this movement, but was only partially successful, for the New Hampshire Assembly recommended:

"That New Hampshire should lay claim to the jurisdiction of the whole of The Grants lying west of the River, but allowing and conceding, nevertheless, that if the Honorable Continental Congress should permit them to be a separate



state, as now claimed by some of the inhabitants thereof, by the name of 'Vermont', New Hampshire would acquiesce therein."

Action upon this recommendation was delayed until the following session, which was to assemble in June 1779, and meanwhile the Cornish Committee were requested to ascertain the sentiment of the residents on the west side of the River; this was found to be favorable to the recommendation, and accordingly the claim was formally made by the New Hampshire Assembly.

It will be readily understood that the state of Vermont was thus placed in an exceedingly embarrassing situation,—for New York and New Hampshire each claimed the whole of the territory, while Massachusetts also put in a claim for a strip along the southern border; Congress seemed indifferent and the feeling between the rival parties in the state had become very intense and bitter.

The leaders of the Bennington Party were greatly angered by the persistent claims of the adjoining states, and despairing of the immediate recognition of the state of Vermont by Congress through any course heretofore pursued, they proceeded to develop a scheme which they hoped would force the final recognition of the state;—this plan embraced the carrying on of secret negotiations with General Haldimand, the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Canada, the ostensible object of which was to detach Vermont from the United States and annex her to Canada under the British Dominion. At first only eight men in Vermont were in the secret, and these included the leaders of the Bennington Party; with this object in view they agreed upon a truce with the British, by which the troops of the latter were withdrawn from western Vermont, and the Colonial forces in that part of the State were disbanded with the expectation on the part of the British that Vermont was presently to be annexed to Canada. This was certainly a bold and desperate scheme. The negotiations were



carried on for nearly four years, from 1779 to 1783; there was a large amount of correspondence and some of the letters written by the leaders of the Bennington Party to the British authorities in Canada appeared to indicate that they were in fact ready to turn Vermont over to Canada. It is little wonder, therefore, that General Bayley and his associates in the Connecticut Valley, who were not parties to the secret, and who had for a long time entertained a strong aversion for some of the leaders of the Bennington Party on account of their infidel beliefs, should, in consequence of the apparent character of these negotiations, distrust their patriotism.

General Bayley's views upon this situation were well shown in a letter written by him under date of November 6, 1780, in which he said:—

“All the force that can be spared from Canada is at Crown Point and Onion River; and though they have been for six weeks in that quarter, and it has been in their power to distress the people on The Grants west of the mountains, yet not a man killed or captivated, nor a house burnt; but look on this side, where people are opposed to the people on the west,—in their extravagances they burn, kill, and captivate, and have been and now are watching to destroy this and other places on these rivers.”

The same feeling of suspicion and some of the reasons why he advocated annexation with New Hampshire and his fixed determination regarding his own course, were clearly shown in a remarkably strong and patriotic letter written by him to President Weare of the New Hampshire Assembly, under date of November 22 of the same year, from which I quote the following:

“I understand General Allen has made peace for Vermont till that time (February 1781) but as we do not own that state we shall be their only butt. If the United States and you in particular do not take notice of such treasonable conduct we had better let this cause drop. If you had the jurisdiction of the whole Grants which I am sure you could if you only desire it, the country would be safe; but if you



split at the (Connecticut) river you keep all in confusion, .....while the matter hangs in suspense the enemy may take possession, then where is your State! For my part I am determined to fight for New Hampshire and the United States as long as I am alive and have one copper in my hand, but if our exertions are not greater and more effectual, another year will end the dispute (and) not in our favor."

It appears that at this time General Bayley believed that a public sentiment in favor of a union with the British Government in Canada was spreading throughout the Grants, and it was imperative that the Colonial forces should make some open and aggressive move in order to counteract this growing British sentiment; for this reason he was strongly in favor of an invasion of Canada, and was willing to risk his own life in the attempt as appears in the following additional quotation from the foregoing letter:—

"The United States suffer themselves to be attacked front and rear and on the flanks; Did Burgoyne get clear when that was the case with him? Our chariot is in the mire. Praying to Hercules or France without putting to the shoulder with all our might will not do. This frontier is the only one for five hundred miles west remaining. It is near the enemy. It is of great importance to you as well as to the other New England states and the cause is general. Shall we forever be on the defensive and yet not be able to defend ourselves as it is impossible we should while Canada is in the hands of the enemy? Shall we not make an attempt on Canada,—that harbor of spoils, thieves and robbers? I must confess the cause is sinking so fast in my view, I am willing (as I see no other remedy) to make the attempt if I run ten chances to one to die in the attempt."

How firmly convinced the British authorities in Canada were with reference to what they believed the real purpose of the western Vermont leaders was in their negotiations with General Haldimand, and General Bayley's relation to the situation were clearly stated in a secret report made to General Haldimand by one of the British commissioners. This report bears the date of September 30, 1781, and from it I quote as follows:—





"I beg leave to trouble you with a few remarks of my own founded on the closest observation and scrutiny that I was able to make on the words and actions of Messrs. Allen and Fay while I was with them. I am fully of the opinion that Messrs. Chittenden, Allen and Fay, with a number of the leading men of Vermont, are making every exertion in their power to endeavor to bring about a reunion with (the British) government and that at least one-third of the populace sincerely wishes for such a change.

But I find that Congress are much alarmed and have lately, at great expense, employed a number of emissaries in Vermont to counteract, underhand, whatever is doing for (the British) government. The principal of those are General Bayley, Colonels Charles Johnson, Morey, Brewster and Major Childs on the Connecticut River.

This Junto, of which General Bayley is the soul, are endeavoring to set the populace against their present leaders by insinuating to them that they are Tories and intend to sell Vermont, etc.

I believe that Congress intend to bring the populace of Vermont to a general vote whether they will relinquish their present claim or not, at which time they hope, by the influence of Bayley's party, to turn out the present leaders and at least have their own creatures appointed, whom they will endeavor to support by establishing a considerable force somewhere on the frontiers of Vermont next spring. Messrs. Allen and Fay have very sincerely acknowledged to me their embarrassment and their fears that the populace could not be easily gained, and in a very sensible manner pointed out the difficulties and dangers attending such an attempt, while the rebellious part of the populace, however few, had reason to suspect so much more assistance from the southward than the friends of (the British) government could at present expect from the northward; they observed that so long as these motives emboldened the former and depressed the latter, there would be but little hopes of success. They, however, requested (as the last resource) that General Haldimand would issue a proclamation pointing out in a very particular manner the privileges he was authorized to grant Vermont. This proclamation they hoped would be acceptable to so large a part of the people that by the ensuing spring, with the assistance and protection of General Haldimand,



they could effectually establish a British government, but, if this failed, they know of no other method at present."

General Bayley's feelings during this period are further shown in a letter written by him to General Washington, dated April 10, 1782, in which, referring to the correspondence with General Haldimand, he said:—

"I must say the correspondence of Vermont with the enemy was not to deceive them, but was actually designed to destroy the United States, the question, whom did they mean to deceive—Congress, or the enemy?"

and again in another letter to General Washington, under the date of May 30, of the same year, he said:—

"Major James Rogers has been in here and has gone back satisfied that most of the leading men in Vermont will not oppose the British government. I believe he will not find it true; although many are gone back, this town and some adjacent stand fast."

and again writing General Washington under the date of September 16, of the same year, speaking of the need of funds and how he had impoverished himself, he said:—

"If it is consistent, I wish some gentleman at Boston might be appointed to settle the account, as it is very expensive for me to go to Philadelphia; have nothing left but my farm, but what I have advanced for the public; even my time as much as though I had been the whole time in the army since the present war. I have not received anything for my time (and I think it well spent if I have done any good), but little for my advancements."

Colonel Thomas Johnson of Newbury, a neighbor and firm friend of General Bayley and an ardent patriot, who had been captured and kept a prisoner in Canada during a portion of the time covered by the Haldimand correspondence, had an opportunity to learn the belief of some of the British authorities in Canada regarding the matter, which led him to share in the strong suspicion of the patriotism of the



leaders of the Bennington Party; this clearly appeared in a letter written by him to General Washington under the date of May 30, 1782, in which he reported certain information which he obtained while he was a prisoner of war, from which I quote the following:—

“I soon contracted an intimate acquaintance and conversation with leading men in that quarter and obtained a particular state of the affairs of Vermont, and found that Ira Allen and others had twice been into Canada and that two Flags had been sent from Canada into Vermont; and that the outlines of a Treaty were then actually formed between them, namely: That Vermont should be a Charter Government, similar in most respects to Connecticut, yet more liberty on the side of the State; that they should be protected by government whenever necessary; that Ira Allen was then daily expected in again to complete the matter.

I found, likewise, that this plan was agreed upon with Ethan Allen before he left the British..... During the carrying on of the aforesaid expeditions, it was agreed by the Allens, etc., on the part of Vermont, that they would lay still and give them no trouble as the Officers had often told me. Thus Ethan Allen did at Castleton, in the fall of the year 1780, when the British destroyed Fort George, Fort Ann and many of the inhabitants in that quarter, and came round within one day's march of the place where Allen lay with near a thousand men, and suffered them all to pass on unmolested, when at the same time I heard many of the Officers often say that Allen might easily have cut them off, if he would, but he had agreed to the contrary. The rehearsal of these actions of the infernal villains is enough to make my blood run cold in every vein.”

The causes which inspired the writing of the foregoing letters served to still further arouse the efforts of General Bayley in behalf of the United States and against the proposed scheme of the union of Vermont with Canada, all of which made him particularly offensive to the British; that he was so regarded is shown in a letter written to Pres. Weare of the New Hampshire Assembly by Moses Dow of Haverhill, New Hampshire, under the date of June 16, 1782, in which he stated that:



"Governor Chittenden had received an account that all Newbury but three or four had voted to make application to New Hampshire to be received and protected, and that General Bayley was very active in the matter; that an urgent request had been sent to General Haldimand by some of the British sympathizers, entreating him in the most urgent and pressing manner to send immediately and take General Bayley off the ground, as he kept this part of the country in a tumult and confusion, and unless he was taken away General Haldimand could not carry his plans into effect."

In consequence of this well-founded belief, a reward of five hundred guineas was offered for the capture of General Bayley, "dead or alive", and a carefully-planned but ineffectual attempt to surprise him at his home in June, 1782, only failed through the timely warning given to him by Col. Thomas Johnson. The incident, I think, is well worth repeating here:

It appears that for several days some British soldiers had been lurking in the vicinity of General Bayley's home for the purpose of effecting his capture; on the afternoon of the day of the proposed attempt, Gen. Bayley and some of his men were plowing on his meadow. Colonel Johnson, who was at home on parole after his capture by the British, became aware of this plan and was determined, at all hazards, to prevent his friend from falling into the hands of the British; fearing on account of his own safety to personally give him warning, Col. Johnson wrote this brief and non-committal message on a slip of paper:—

"The Philistines be upon thee, Samson",

which he folded and handed to a friend directing him to cross the meadow and drop the paper in the sight of General Bayley, near where he was to pass. This was done; General Bayley received the warning, and after plowing a little longer, directed his men to stop work and look after themselves, as he was going across the River. That very even-





ing the British surrounded General Bayley's home and captured the inmates, but he was safe among his friends in Haverhill.

The history of those troublous times, which I have briefly outlined, was nearing a peaceful conclusion. The end of the Revolutionary War was near at hand and the powerful influence of General Washington was exerted to clear up the embarrassing situation with reference to the recognition of the State of Vermont; Congress declared that:

“The relinquishment by Vermont of all demands or jurisdictions on the east side of the west bank of the Connecticut River and west of a line twenty miles east of the Hudson, was an indispensable preliminary to the State's recognition,”

and finally in June, 1782, the Vermont Assembly decided to accept this declaration as an ultimatum and voted to dissolve the union with any territory outside of the limits prescribed by Congress.

In view of the foregoing references to the suspicions entertained and expressed by General Bayley, and other leaders of the New Hampshire party regarding the patriotism of the leaders of the Bennington Party, I feel that it is only fair to state that while there certainly appeared to be just and ample grounds for such suspicions, a clearer understanding of the whole situation satisfactorily explains the course pursued by the leaders of the Bennington Party; their object was the organization of The Grants as an independent state and when that had been accomplished, the delay of Congress in recognizing the new state induced them to pursue the course which they did, in the hope of forcing that recognition, and there is good ground for the belief that the substance, at least, of the Haldimand correspondence was transmitted to Congress by the leaders of the Bennington Party, with the hope that it might assist them in their purpose.



I am glad to believe that the suspicions regarding the patriotism of the leaders of the Bennington Party were not well founded, and that throughout that trying period their allegiance to the United States was earnest and sincere, and that it was true of them all, as Ethan Allen stated with reference to his own allegiance, in a letter written by him to Congress, from which I quote as follows:—

“I am resolutely determined to defend the independence of Vermont, as Congress are that of the United States, and rather than fail, will retire with the hardy Green Mountain Boys into the caverns of the mountains and wage war with human nature at large.”

With the ending of the Revolutionary War and the War of the Grants, the causes of danger, disagreement and suspicion were removed and General Bayley at once resumed his prominent position in the affairs of the new State. In October 1783, he was appointed Chief Judge of the Orange County Court and the following year he was elected as the representative from Newbury to the General Assembly. In 1786 he was elected to his former position as a member of the Governor's Council and thereafter for seven consecutive years he was annually re-elected; during the same year, 1786, he was appointed Chief Judge of the Orange County Court and served continuously until 1791. He was also elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, which met in 1793.

His long and distinguished public career closed with the expiration of his term as a member of the Governor's Council in the year 1794; he had passed his sixty-eighth birthday and had earned his release from the labor and turmoil of further public service. It is also true that the financial expenditures which he had made and the losses which he had suffered for the public welfare, and for which he never received any return, left him, for the remainder of his life, a poor man. In his retirement among his family and friends in Newbury, his life flowed quietly on for twenty years.



He died on March 1, 1815, in the eighty-ninth year of his age, carrying with him to the end the confidence and esteem of all who knew him; his burial place is in Ox-Bow Cemetery, nearby his Newbury home, overlooking the beautiful meadow and the winding river which first attracted him so strongly to that locality.

Although I have made a careful search, I have been unable to find a picture of him, and consequently the following description given by Mr. Wells, in his "History of Newbury, Vt.," will prove all the more interesting:—

"In person he was about middle height, a stature not exceeded by any of his sons or grandsons, with a muscular, well-knit frame capable of great endurance, and the lineament of his countenance could easily be traced in his descendants."

The following is a summary of his many public positions: Besides the town offices which he held in Hampstead and Newbury (seven years as selectman and more than twenty times as moderator), his activity in wider fields included his service through the French and Indian War as Lieutenant, Captain and Colonel; through the Revolutionary War as Brigadier General and Commissary General of the Northern Department of the Colonial Army. He was the founder of Newbury, Vermont, securing its first charter from the Province of New Hampshire (1763) and its second charter from the Province of New York (1772); he was a delegate to the New York Provincial Congress (1777); a member of two Vermont General Assemblies (1777-1784); a member of the Council of Safety, which for the time being, governed the state of Vermont (1777); a member of the Court of Confiscation (1778); Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for five years (1772-1777); Judge of the Probate Court of Newbury District; Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of Gloucester County (1778); Chief Judge of Orange County Court for six years (1783, 1786-1791); a member of two Vermont Constitutional Conventions (1777, 1793); a dele-



gate to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia (1777) and a member of the Governor's Council for ten terms (1778, 1786-1794). Such a long record of varied and important public service marks General Bayley as a man of extraordinary ability, prominence and usefulness and fully entitles him to be ranked as one of the very foremost men in the founding and early history of this state.

In this connection it will be instructive to consider the estimates placed upon his services by various disinterested writers, who have been careful students of the history of his time. Coffin in his "History of Newbury, Mass.," speaking of General Bayley's services, says:—

"These positions involved sacrifices of an extraordinary character, and many anecdotes might be related of his exploits, hair-breadth escapes, encounters with the enemy, Indians and Tories; his constant vigilance to escape scouts sent from Canada to take him, for whom a reward of five hundred guineas had been offered, dead or alive; by means of spies he acquired important intelligence of the enemy in Canada and rendered great service with his purse, person and pen at and before the surrender of Burgoyne, where he was engaged with two or three of his sons; he made a treaty of friendship with the St. Francis Indians, and by his kindness to them won their attachment, and many of the tribe were of great service to the colonies during the Revolutionary War; he sacrificed a large estate in the service of his country, for which he never received any compensation, and was equally distinguished for his talents, his patriotism and his piety."

A descendant of Governor Chittenden has well described General Bayley as "One of the neglected patriots of the Revolution."

Wells, in his "History of Newbury, Vt.," estimates General Bayley as follows:—

"He had great talents and his usefulness to the American cause was very great; it is believed that losses which he suffered by his service to the patriot cause amounted to sixty thousand dollars, for which, notwithstanding his applications to Congress, he received no return; he sacrificed all his estate





to pay his debts and died a poor man; he has been well called 'The Father of Newbury' and his services to the town and the church can hardly be over-estimated; his influence with the Indians doubtless prevented many disasters to the frontier, and his sacrifices in behalf of the American cause contributed toward the establishment of her colonies; his fame will always be great in this town, but by the present generation even of his descendants, the services which he rendered are very imperfectly understood; his sphere of operations was narrow, but in it no man could have accomplished a more durable work; his loyalty to the patriot cause was never questioned and his course during the war has never needed apology or required vindication; it is unfortunate for his fame that he took the course which he did regarding the motives and influence of the Allens, Governor Chittenden and the other leaders of the Vermont cause; had he understood their plans and acted with them, his name would have gone into history second in fame to that of no man in Vermont."

Coming from such authorities the foregoing estimates of General Bayley must be regarded as competent and deserved. While his fame has suffered as above suggested,—any student of the history of those times will admit that General Bayley had strong and natural grounds for his suspicion of the patriotism of the western Vermont leaders. When, however, the peace and independence of his country were finally established and the safety and protection of the inhabitants of the frontier were fully assured, he was loyal and broad-minded enough to forget the differences which had once separated them, and to join heartily with them in the upbuilding of the new state, in which they all were leaders.

Little can be added to the comprehensive estimates of his life from which I have above quoted, and I will only summarize his character and services as follows:—

- He was a pioneer of strong, unselfish purpose;
- A patriot of uncompromising fidelity;
- A soldier unstained by personal ambition;
- A citizen ever devoted to the public good.



While he lacked the fire of a Sam Adams, his patriotism was equally deep and strong, and not less severely tested; although he never possessed the swaying eloquence of a Patrick Henry, nevertheless, he easily won and maintained the confidence of those who knew him; while he did not have the genius for government of a Jefferson, yet his counsel was wise and his judgment sound; and although his name is not conspicuously linked with the chief command in any great battle, nevertheless his untiring and self-sacrificing services in raising, equipping and maintaining the militia throughout the large district under his command contributed very materially to those successes which gave to the names of others undying glory and fame.

More than a century has passed since his death, and the United States, for which he fought with a patriotic self-sacrifice and devotion which knew neither limit, variable-ness, nor shadow of turning, is today the foremost nation of all the world; this State, which he helped to organize, and with the early history of which he was so closely and prominently identified, is today the home of happy and prosperous thousands, while thousands more now residing beyond its borders, cherish it with its green hills and fertile valleys as the dearest place on earth, and the town of Newbury, which he founded, loved so well, and served so long and faithfully, is today one of the most picturesque in all the famous valley of the Connecticut,—its meadows are the most beautiful and fertile, its intervals the most inviting for homes, commanding a view of meadow and river, of hill and mountain of surpassing natural beauty, affording a continuing proof of the foresight of the one who, more than a century and a half ago, while it was still an unbroken wilderness, chose it for his home, and for nearly half a century wisely directed its growth and development.

In concluding, it is a pleasure to be able to state that the most prominent event in the celebration in 1912 of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of



Newbury, Vermont, was the dedication to the memory of General Bayley of a large, impressive, granite monument, which was erected by his descendants in grateful memory of his distinguished public services, and which will serve through the coming years to inspire in all who interpret its true significance a patriotic devotion and self-sacrifice for the public good, such as ever actuated his life.

Deeply appreciating the interest and attention of this audience, I feel that I cannot better close this tribute than by using the words of another, which so aptly epitomize General Bayley's life and character, and which, also, well express an increasing need of our own times:—

“God give us men! A time like this demands  
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;  
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;  
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;  
Men who possess opinions and a will;  
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;  
Men who can stand before a demagogue  
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking;  
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog  
In public duty and in private thinking.”



# Early Poets of Vermont

read at

Brattleboro, Oct. 18, 1860

before the

Vermont Historical Society

by

Pliny H. White





## Early Poets of Vermont.

BY PLINY H. WHITE.

The real life of a people takes a deeper and more permanent coloring from its literature than from any other source of influence. External circumstances change as rapidly as the scenes in the kaleidoscope, and the impression made by one set is speedily effaced by another. Social customs vary, from generation to generation, leaving scanty traces of their influence, after the lapse of a few scores of years. Law, though powerful while it continues, is subject to constant modification and to repeal, and is not permanently felt. Literature enters into the very mind and heart of a people, becomes a component part of their very nature, and makes itself felt not only in private but in active life. Nor does its influence pass away with the generation which first experienced its power. Committed to the preserving care of the press, it survives from century to century, and exerts its power in lands far distant and upon people far removed in time from the place and the century in which it had its birth. It corrupts or purifies, exalts or debases, barbarizes or refines, by a constant, steady, uniform, insensible operation, like that of the air we breathe. Never was there a wiser saying than that of Fletcher of Saltoun, "Let me make the ballads of a people and I care not who makes its laws." The wisdom of that remark we have ourselves seen illustrated on a grand scale within the last half dozen years, for what law during that time has exerted upon the popular mind an influence so powerful as the song of the Star Spangled Banner or the rude ballad of John Brown's Body Lies Moldering in the Grave? How much of the character of the people as they are depends upon the early literature of the State, it is of course impossible to determine with even approximate accuracy; but so much is due to it



that it cannot be otherwise than interesting and instructive to pass in review some of the literature which delighted and influenced our ancestors.

### THOMAS ROWLEY.

Any notice of the early literati of Vermont which should omit the name of Thomas Rowley would do great injustice to one who, though his poetry was not equal to his patriotism, was nevertheless the first of the Green Mountain Boys who ventured to express his thought in measured lines that jingled at the ends. His verses were lacking in polish, but for that very reason were all the more acceptable among a people who were rough in all their ways and with whom strength, whether of muscle or of mind, was one of the cardinal virtues. His first appearance in the history of Vermont was as a resident of Danby, of which town he was one of the early settlers, and on the organization of the town March 14, 1769, was made the first town clerk. He was a skilful practical surveyor, and among the lines run by him were those of the town of Philadelphia, once existing in the north part of Rutland County but long since extinguished by being annexed to its adjoining towns, Goshen and Chittenden. During the war between the Green Mountain Boys and the Yorkers, he coöperated with Allen, Warner, and Baker; and it was by the poetry he wrote in relation to that controversy that he attracted attention and gained popularity. When the Legislature of New York, exasperated at the sturdy resistance made by the settlers on the New Hampshire Grants, passed a law authorizing the Governor to issue an order to Allen and the other leaders to surrender themselves to the New York authorities, and in default of their doing so, adjudged them to be guilty of felony and condemned them to death without benefit of clergy, they issued a protest against a law so barbarous and unjust on the face of it, and Rowley appended to the protest the following pithy lines:



"When Caesar reigned king at Rome,  
St. Paul was sent to hear his doom.  
But Roman laws in a criminal case  
Must have the parties face to face,  
Or Caesar gives a flat denial—  
But here's a law now made of late  
Which destines men to awful fate,  
And hangs and damns without a trial,  
Which made me view all nature through  
To find a law where men were tied  
By legal act which doth exact  
Men's lives before they're tried.  
Then down I took the sacred book  
And turned the pages o'er.  
But could not find one of this kind  
By God or man before."

His longest and most popular poem, which was printed on a broad sheet and extensively circulated, was written at the time when the Yorkers attempted and failed to execute the writs of possession which had been awarded to them by the New York courts. It was entitled "The invitation to the poor tenants that live under their patrons in the province of New York to come and settle on our good land under the New Hampshire Grants":

"Come all you labouring hands  
That toil below,  
Among the rocks and sands;  
That plow and sow,  
Upon your hired lands  
Let out by cruel hands;  
'Twill make you large amends  
To Rutland go.

Your pateroons forsake,  
Whose greatest care  
Is slaves of you to make,  
While you live there:  
Come quit their barren lands  
And leave them in their hands;  
'Twill ease you of their bands  
To Rutland go.



For who would be a slave  
That may be free?  
Here you good land may have  
But come and see.  
The soil is deep and good  
Here in this pleasant wood,  
Where you may raise your food  
And happy be.

West of the Mountain Green  
Lies Rutland fair!  
The best e'er was seen  
For soil and air:  
Kind Zephyr's pleasant breeze  
Whispers among the trees,  
Where men may live at ease  
With prudent care.

Here glides a pleasant stream  
Which doth not fail  
To spread the richest cream,  
O'er the intervale—  
As rich as Eden's soil  
Before that sin did spoil,  
Or man was doomed to toil  
To get his bread.

Here little salmon glide  
So neat and fine,  
Where you may be supplied  
With hook and twine;  
They are the finest fish  
To cook a dainty dish,  
As good as one could wish  
To feed upon.

The pigeon, goose and duck,  
They fill our beds;  
The beaver, coon and fox,  
They crown our heads;  
The harmless moose and deer  
Are food and clothes to wear;  
Nature could do no more  
For any land.





There's many a pleasant town  
Lies in this vale,  
Where you may settle down;  
You need not fail.  
If you are not too late,  
To make a fine estate;  
You need not fear the fate,  
But come along.

Here cows give milk to eat,  
By Nature fed;  
Our fields afford good wheat  
And corn for bread;  
Here sugar trees they stand  
Which sweeten all our land,  
We have them at our hand,  
Be not afraid.

Here roots of every kind  
To preserve our lives,  
The best of anodynes  
And rich costives;  
The balsam of the tree  
Supplies our chirurgy;  
No safer can you be  
In any land.

Here stand the lofty pine  
And makes a show;  
As straight as Gunter's line  
Their bodies grow;  
Their lofty heads they rear  
Amid the atmosphere  
Where the wing'd tribes repair  
And sweetly sing.

The butternuts and beach,  
And the elm tree,  
They strive their heads to reach  
As high as they;  
But falling much below,  
They make an even show—  
The pines more lofty grow,  
And crown the woods.



We value not New York,  
With all their powers,  
For here we'll stay and work—  
The land is ours;  
And as for great Duane  
With all his wicked train,  
They may eject again,  
We'll not resign.

This is that noble land  
By conquest won,  
Took from a savage band  
With sword and gun;  
We drove them to the west,  
They could not stand the test,  
And from the Gallic pest  
This land is free.

Here churches we'll erect  
Both neat and fine;  
The gospel we'll protect,  
Pure and divine;  
The pope's supremacy  
We utterly deny.  
And Louis we defy—  
We're George's men.

In George we will rejoice,  
He is our king;  
We will obey his voice  
In every thing;  
Here we his servants stand  
Upon his conquered land—  
Good Lord may he defend  
Our property.

In 1778 Rowley was elected Chief Justice of Rutland County Court, and in the same year was chosen the first representative from Danby in the General Assembly of Vermont. This last office he held for three successive years. He afterwards removed to Shorcham and was the first clerk of that town. The Bennington Gazette and the Rural



Magazine were the mediums through which he communicated with the public and a poem by Saxe can hardly be more prized by a modern periodical than the effusions of this rustic bard were by the Rutland and Bennington editors. He was not without a sort of wit, which showed itself, however, not so much in his more labored productions as in the impromptu efforts of his muse. Some of these are almost epigrammatic in their smartness. It is said that on one occasion he and Allen were on a surveying expedition in the winter, when Allen had the misfortune to inflict a severe blow with an axe on his foot, splitting it open for some distance. No means of surgery were at hand, and Allen's only resort was to take off his boot and go barefoot on the snow, hoping that the extreme cold might stanch the flow of blood. Rowley noticed the peculiar shape of the bloody track on the snow, and extemporized this verse:

"A cloven foot without a boot,  
A body full of evil;  
If you turned back upon the track  
You'd think it was the devil."

It might be unjust both to Allen and to Rowley to suggest that there was more truth than poetry in this verse, but to say that there was about an equal proportion of each can not detract from the reputation of either.

Another tradition relates that Rowley, who, like other poets, was quite careless, to say no more, in regard to his personal appearance, was once in the store of Apollos Austin of Orwell when the merchant bantered him about his hat, which he declared was altogether too dilapidated to a man holding the high office of Justice of the Peace. At length Austin proposed to give him a new hat if he would off-hand make a verse appropriate to the occasion. Without the delay of a moment Rowley caught off his venerable tile, saying:



"There's my old hat, and pray what of that,  
It's as good as the rest of my raiment.  
If I buy me a better 'twill make me your debtor,  
And you'll send me to jail for the payment."

The merchant promptly redeemed his pledge. It is fair, however, to say that another tradition ascribes the authorship of the same verse to a man by the name of Bronson in Bennington, while the historian of Ticonderoga claims that it was the production of a resident of that town. In the absence of a Court of Literary Chancery, before which to bring these rivals by a bill of inter-pleader to settle this disputed claim, the real authorship of the verse must remain a debated question.

Rowley lived to the good old age of 76, and died in August 1796, at Cold Springs in West Haven. The Bennington Gazette of Sept. 2, 1796, contained the following obituary:

"At Cold Springs, West Haven, in the 76th year of his age, the justly celebrated Green Mountain Patriarch, Patriot and Poet, Thomas Rowley, Esq. He moved into Vermont, then called the New Hampshire Grants, in a very early day, with a young growing family, who have since spread themselves very extensively, and are very respectable people. He took a decided part with Allen and Warner, not only on the field but in the cabinet, in their opposition to the arbitrary proceedings against the people inhabiting this territory. He was an unmoveable friend to merits and possessed the esteem and confidence of all who were acquainted with him. He represented the town he lived in to a very respectable degree, in assemblies and conventions, and held the office of Justice of the Peace for Rutland County until in his advanced age he removed out of it. As a poet he was blest with a happy genius, and was not behind many who have made a great noise and figure in the world. Several of his poetical pieces have graced the Castalian fount, while others have occupied a place in Dr. William's Rural Magazine, where we hope they will be deservedly perpetuated."





I have discoursed concerning Thomas Rowley at this length, not only because he was the very first Vermonter who made any pretension to authorship, but because no attempt has ever been made to give anything like a connected account of him or of his productions.

Of a genius somewhat akin to that of Rowley was Dubartus Willard of Essex, or, as he was familiarly called, Barty Willard. Barty had good blood in his veins, being descended in the fourth generation from Major Simon Willard, who arrived at Boston in May 1634, and was the ancestor of all the New England Willards, including one who was a President of Harvard College. His parents were Simon and Zeruiah Willard, and he was born in Sheffield, Mass., June 9, 1745. He was one of the early settlers of Egremont, Mass., removed thence to Great Barrington, at a later day to Burlington, Vt., and subsequently to Essex, of both which last-named towns he was one of the first settlers. At the organization of the town of Essex in 1786 he was the first selectman and the first representative. He was a ready wit, a keen satirist, a shrewd observer of men, a natural rhymester, and wonderfully quick and smart in repartee. His verses were not always constructed in accordance with the canons of poetical composition, but what they lacked in polish was more than made up in point.

During his residence in Massachusetts, he was one day at Lenox, the Shire town of Berkshire County, while the County Court was in session, and the lawyers there were much diverted with his poetical effusions and sallies of wit. One of the lawyers said to him, "Come, Barty, and take dinner with us. It shan't cost you anything." He consented and accompanied the lawyers. One said to him, "Barty, we want you to ask a blessing." Barty, who made no pretension to religion, said, "Well, if I do I hope you will behave as men should do on such an occasion, and not make a mock of it; and I want some one to return thanks." One



was accordingly appointed. All stood up around the table and Barty began thus:

“Lord of the climes,  
Haste on the times  
When death makes lawyers civil;  
Lord, stop their clack  
And send them back  
Unto their father devil.  
Don’t let this band  
Infest our land  
Nor let these liars conquer;  
O let this club  
Of Beelzebub  
Insult our land no longer!  
They are bad indeed  
As the thistle weed,  
Which chokes our fertile mowing;  
Compare them nigh  
To the Hessian fly,  
Which kills our wheat when growing.  
Come sudden death,  
And cramp their breath,  
Refine them well with brimstone;  
And let them there  
To hell repair,  
And turn the devil’s grin’s stone.”

The landlord said they ate but very little dinner; and the one appointed to return thanks, rose, turned on his heel, and did not make the attempt.

Barty was also as sharp as most men for a retort, as witness the following passage-at-arms between him and Gov. Chittenden. In 1786 Barty was chosen representative from Essex and went to Williston the next day to pay his respects to the Governor. The Governor, knowing of his election, but thinking to give a good joke, asked him who had been elected in his town. Barty answered: “For the want of better stock they took me.” “Well,” said the Governor, “it’s a misfortune that we have got so poor in some of the towns about here, as not to be able to get good



iron and have to use wood for wedges." "That's a fact," replied Barty, "but misfortunes never come single; it's a greater misfortune that the State is so poor as not to be able to procure a good well-made beetle but is compelled to use an old basswood maul to drive them with." The Governor felt that he had taken nothing by his motion, as indeed he had not anticipated that he should.

Barty was as severe upon himself as upon others. In his old age he fell into intemperate habits and became almost blind. He was sensible of his weakness and commemorated it in an epitaph which he wrote for himself as follows:

"Beneath this stone blind Barty lies,  
By drinking rum who lost his eyes;  
Here let his carcass lie and rot,  
Who lived a fool and died a sot."

#### LYNDON ARNOLD.

Contemporaneous with Rowley and Willard there lived in the northeast part of the State a young poet whose classic scholarship and cultivated taste gave promise of a higher order of poetry than Rowley's rugged muse could ever have aspired to. St. Johnsbury is now more celebrated for the practical than for the poetical, but at that early period Lyndon Arnold's verse gave it its only title to distinction. Josias Lyndon Arnold was a native of Providence, R. I., born in 1765. His father, Dr. Jonathan Arnold, was one of the leading men in that State, a member of Congress for some years, and one of the few friends which Vermont had in that body at the time of the struggle for admission into the Union. Lyndon was the flower of the family, and advantages proportioned to his native genius were bestowed upon him. Dr. Arnold having removed to St. Johnsbury, of which he was the principal grantee and the founder, sent his son to Dartmouth College where he graduated in 1788, confessedly the first of a class containing such men as Daniel Chipman of our own State, and Daniel Dana of Massachusetts. Mr.



Dana, by whose recent death that class lost its last survivor and the theological world one of its brightest lights, wrote not long after Lyndon's death as follows: "Arnold was considered the flower of the class and was universally beloved. In personal appearance, manners, habits, scholarship, he was foremost. He was spare, but handsome in face and person, and very sprightly." After graduating he taught the academy in Plainfield, Conn., for a few months, was tutor in Brown University, pursued the study of law, and, being admitted to the bar, returned to St. Johnsbury where he opened an office, and was the first who practised law in that town. He had, however, but little business. His gentlemanly, not to say aristocratic manners were unsuited to life in the wilderness, and his kid gloves and well-polished boots seemed strangely incongruous with the stumps and half-burned logs which surrounded his office. Poetry consoled him for the lack of business, and the columns of the Dartmouth Eagle were often enriched by the productions of his ready pen. Notwithstanding his personal unpopularity among the woodsmen, his conspicuous talents and the influence of his father secured him an election to the legislature for three successive years, 1793, 94, 95. He also entered into military life, and attained the rank of colonel, a not undesirable honor in the early days. In the meantime he married Susan Perkins, daughter of Dr. Nathan Perkins of Conn., who invented the once famous metallic tractors. She was characterized by one who knew her in her youth as "a splendid woman." Her beauty was of the queenly type, Juno and Venus in one. She was tall, perfectly proportioned, with hair black as midnight and eyes of the same hue, which flashed and sparkled with sensibility and intelligence. With her he led a happy life of little more than a year, and died of a rapid consumption, June 7, 1796, "justly regretted by all his acquaintances," says a cotemporary newspaper, though to tell the whole truth he had sunk so low in the esteem of his boorish townsmen that some of them openly





expressed their gratification at his death, nor was it altogether easy to procure sufficient assistance to render the last offices of humanity to his remains. His widow married Charles Marsh of Woodstock, whom she had once rejected for Arnold's sake, and became the mother of our distinguished fellow-citizen, George P. Marsh.

Arnold's poems were collected after his death, and published in a thin duodecimo volume which has now become very rare and commands an extravagant price whenever a copy of it is offered at a book auction. A large share of the volume consists of translations from and imitations of Horace, and the remainder is composed of songs and short descriptive poems. A fair exhibition of his poetical powers is made in the

#### ODE TO CONNECTICUT RIVER.

On thy loved banks, sweet river, free  
From wordly care and vanity,  
I could my every hour confine  
And think true happiness was mine.

Sweet river, in thy gentle stream  
Myriads of finny beings swim;  
The watchful trout with speckled side;  
The perch, the dace in silvered pride;  
The princely salmon, sturgeon brave,  
And lamprey, emblem of the knave.

Beneath thy banks, thy shades among,  
The muses, mistresses of song,  
Delight to sit, to tune the lyre,  
And fan the heaven-descended fire.  
Here nymphs dwell, fraught with every grace,  
The faultless form, the sparkling face,  
The generous breast by virtue formed,  
With innocence, with friendship warmed;  
Of feelings tender as the dove,  
And yielding to the voice of love.

Happiest of all the happy swains  
Are those who till thy fertile plains,  
With freedom, peace, and plenty crowned,  
They see the varying year go round.



But more than all, there Fanny dwells,  
For whom, departing from their cells,  
The muses wreaths of laurel twine,  
And bind around her brow divine;  
For whom the dryads of the woods,  
For whom the nereids of the floods,  
Those as for Dian famed of old,  
These as for Thetis reverence hold,  
With whom if I could live or die,  
With joy I'd live and die with joy.

It is hardly necessary to suggest that the Fanny celebrated in the last stanza was the Susan with whom he did live and die with joy.

#### ROYALL TYLER.

Contemporaneous for some years with Arnold but destined to a much longer life, more voluminous authorship and greater reputation in many and divers spheres of intellectual effort was Royall Tyler, a lawyer practicing in the famous old town of Guilford in Windham County. He was born in the vicinity of Faneuil Hall, Boston, in 1756, graduated at Harvard University at the age of 20 with such classmates as Judge Christopher Gore and Judge Samuel Sewall, and studied law with the elder President Adams. Tyler commenced the practice of law in Falmouth, Me., in 1779. While there an incident occurred which annoyed him not a little as well as afforded the legal brethren a frequent opportunity for merriment at his expense. He commenced an action against the captain of a privateer then lying in Falmouth harbor, and went on board the vessel with the sheriff to see that the process was duly served. But the captain, not liking the process, and possibly remembering the maxim, *inter arma leges silent*, weighed anchor and sailed out of the jurisdiction, carrying with him the lawyer and the officer, whom he landed at Boothbay, and then went on his cruise. His first appearance in public life was in the capacity of aide-de-camp to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, with whom he saw some active service in the suppression of Shay's rebellion. While



connected with the army he commenced his literary career by writing a comedy entitled "The Contrast". It has the twofold distinction of being the first production in which the Yankee dialect, since become so familiar and effective, was employed, and of being the first American drama ever acted upon a regular stage. It was played at the John Street Theater in New York in April 1786, with such success that he forthwith produced another comedy entitled "May Day; or, New York in an uproar." The first of these comedies was published for the benefit of one of the actors. After his establishment in the practice of the law at Guilford, Tyler commenced a series of contributions to the periodical press, in which he displayed such wit, humor, and imagination as have hardly been surpassed by any other American writer. He wrote copiously for the *Eagle* at Hanover, N. H., the *Federal Orrery* at Boston, and other literary papers. In 1796 he became a regular contributor to the *Farmers' Museum*, published at Walpole, N. H., and edited by that elegant essayist, Joseph Dennie, who gathered around him one of the most brilliant corps of writers ever collected together to advance the fortunes of such an enterprise. There is nothing in the history of American literature more remarkable than the fortunes of that paper while Dennie was editor and Tyler was a contributor. That a small journal published in an obscure country village should, without the aid of advertising or the urgency of agents, secure a circulation throughout the United States and even find readers in Europe, testifies more strongly than any words can as to the amount and the attractiveness of the genius expended upon it. Tyler did his full share towards creating and maintaining its reputation. Withdrawing himself from other papers with which he had been connected, he poured into the columns of the *Museum*, week after week, such an abundance of good things as almost surfeited its readers with the sweets of literature. His articles purported to come from the shop of Messrs. Colon & Spondee, and were introduced



by an advertisement parodying the advertisements of the universal store of that day. It will bear repeating here:

MESSRS. COLON & SPONDEE.

Wholesale dealers in verse, prose and music, beg leave to inform the public and the learned in particular that they propose to open a fresh assortment of Lexographic, Burgurdician, and Parmassian goods suitable for the season, among which are Salutatory & Valedictory Orations, Syllogistic & Forensic Disputations, & Dialogues among the living and the dead. Theses in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Lyriac, Arabic, and the ancient Coptic, neatly modified into dialogues, orations, etc., at the shortest notice, with Dissertations on the Targum and Talmud, and Collations after the manner of Kennicott, Hebrew roots and other simples. Dead languages for living drones, oriental languages with or without points, prefixes or suffixes, Attic, Doric, Ionic, and Aeolic Dialects, with the Waback, Onondaga, and Mohawk gutturals, synalephs, elisions, and Elipses of the newest cut, with a small assortment of the genuine Pelopenesian Nasal Twangs—Classic Compliments adapted to all dignities, with superlatives in *o* and Gerunds in *di gratis*—monologues, dialogues, trialogues, and tetralogues and so on up to twenty-logues.

So much of the advertisement was adapted to the classic shades of Dartmouth College; the remainder was designed for more general circulation and announced that Messrs. Colon & Spondee had on hand a supply of Anagrams, Acrostics, Anacreontics, Chronograms, Epigrams, Hudibrastics, and panegyrics, rebuses, charades, puns and conundrums, by the gross or single dozen, sennets, elegies, bucolics, georgics, pastorals, epic poems, dedications, and prefaces in prose and verse. Love letters by the ream, summary arguments both merry and serious,—sermons, moral, occasional, or polemical,—old orations, scoured-blunt epigrams newly pointed, extemporaneous prayers corrected and amended,—alliterations artfully allied, and periods polished to perfection. Adventures, paragraphs, letters from correspondents, provided for editors of newspapers,





with accidental deaths, battles, bloody murders, premature news, tempests, thunder and lightning and hail stones of all dimensions, adapted to the season. Circles squared and mathematical points divided into quarters and half shares on hand a few tierces of Attic Salt. Cash and the highest price given for raw wit, for the use of the manufactory or taken in exchange for the above articles.

Extensive as was the assortment of literary wares offered in this unique advertisement, it was hardly more extensive than the variety of articles which Tyler actually produced. His mind was rich and fertile and his facility in composition truly remarkable. Prose in every style and on all possible subjects and verse in all sorts of metres flowed almost spontaneous from his rapid pen. His knowledge was at instant command, and his wit was absolutely impromptu. He was always ready not only to furnish all that was required for the department assigned to him, but to supply the lack of service on the part of other contributors. This lack was not infrequently occasioned by the excessive conviviality, to use no stronger expression, of the writers for the Museum, who were accustomed to meet often at the village tavern, and with cards, wine, and jollity spend the night together. Dennie, who was very dilatory in his habits of composition, sometimes found himself disabled from writing just at the time when he had most need to be in full possession of his faculties. Tyler was an unfailing helper at such times. Buckingham, formerly the veteran editor of the Boston Courier, was an apprentice in the Museum office at this time, and mentions that on one occasion, when Dennie, who was contributing a series of lay sermons, left one of them in an unfinished state, Tyler took it up, wrote a conclusion to it, and dispatched it to the printer. Dennie did not see the sermon till after it had gone to press, but it proved to be one of the very best sermons in the series. In fact, Tyler might have answered for the model from whom Sir Francis H. Doyle drew his picture of the editor:



“Who if he found his young adherents fail,—  
The ode unfinished, uncommenced the tale,  
With the next number bawling to be fed,  
And its false feeders latitant or fled,  
Sat down unflinchingly to write it all,  
And kept the staggering project from a fall.”

His connection with the Museum continued about four years, when he followed the fortunes of his friend Dennie to the Portfolio, a Philadelphia periodical of as high standing at that day as the Atlantic Monthly has now. While thus delighting the public with wit, humor, satire, irony, and poetry in the newspapers, he did not neglect to build up his reputation by more elaborate productions. In 1797 he wrote another comedy, “The Georgia Spec., or, Land in the Moon”, in ridicule of a mania for land speculation which prevailed then as it has many times since. It was repeatedly performed with great success. During the same year he published anonymously in two volumes “The Algerine Captive; or, The life and adventures of Dr. Updike Underhill, six years a prisoner among the Algerines.” This was a book of fictitious memoirs, designed at first as a picture of Yankee life, but as he proceeded he took advantage of the excitement then prevailing in regard to the piracies of the Algerines, and made his hero a captive of those inhuman people. The idea of the work was ingenious, the style neat and attractive, and the subject well calculated to secure attention. It had a decided popularity and soon reached a second edition. There is a circumstantiality and minuteness of detail in the narrative which gives it a perfect semblance of reality. The secret of his effective style, like that of Defoe’s, lies in simple force of diction, homely and expressive words, and an elaborate and precise statement of details. Together these traits affect the mind with all the distinctness of reality. Dr. Johnson thought that “The Adventures of Capt. Singleton,” Defoe’s second work of fiction, was a record of facts. Lord Chatham quoted his



"Memoirs of a Cavalier" as a genuine piece of biography; and Dr. Wood, "The Account of the Plague in London" as the result of personal observation; while the credence that the mass of readers bestowed upon the story of "Mrs. Veal's Apparition" is evident from the large sale it at once secured for Drelincourt's unpopular essay. But none of Defoe's works, not even "Robinson Crusoe" itself, is more vivid and lifelike than "The Algerine Captive". In fact the book was mistaken by many for a narrative of real events. The venerable William C. Bradley (a name not to be mentioned by any Vermonter without a passing tribute of admiration for learning most varied and profound, eloquence at once delighting and convincing, and conversational charms rivaling those of Johnson and Coleridge) writes as follows: "I well remember an honest Westmoreland farmer coming, soon after the publication of 'The Captive', into my father's office, and asking him with the utmost seriousness whether he had read Dr. Underhill's adventures in Algiers, and the difficulty which my father, who in these respects was somewhat akin to Tyler, had in keeping his countenance for a while until he was satisfied of the man's sincerity, and then telling him it was a fiction and by whom written. The indignation of the farmer, on learning what he called the gross imposition, was almost uncontrollable." It was not alone the unlettered public who were deceived, but it is said that an English critic reviewed the book as if it were a narrative of real life.

There is an anecdote concerning Benjamin Franklin which has had great currency as illustrating how impossible it is for one to derive more than a certain amount of enjoyment from the greatest wealth. It represents the philosopher as presenting an apple to a little child who could just totter about the room. The child could scarcely grasp it in his hand. He then gave it another which occupied the other hand. Then choosing a third, remarkable for its size and beauty, he presented that also. The child, after many in-



effectual attempts to hold the three apples, dropped the last one on the carpet and burst into tears. There, said the philosopher, is a little man with more riches than he can enjoy. This is certainly very much in the manner of Franklin, and the anecdote has been repeated thousands of times so if it were true. Possible it is true, but it is quite as likely at be otherwise, for Dr. Updike Underhill was the first to give an account of it.

"The Algerine Captive" has now become so exceeding rare that an extract from it will be a novelty to most if not to all of you. I quote from the chapter on "The anticipations, pleasures, and profits of a pedagogue", which affords a good specimen of the author's style, as well as illustrates the trials of school teaching half a century ago,—it may be school teaching in some places now.

"My ambition was gratified, and I was placed at the head of a school consisting of but sixty scholars. Excepting three or four overgrown boys of 18, the generality of them were under the age of 7 years. Perhaps a more ragged, illbred, ignorant set never was collected for the punishment of a poor pedagogue. To study in school was impossible. Instead of the silence I anticipated, there was an incessant clamor. Predominant among the jarring sounds were, "Sir, may I read? May I spell? Master, may I go out? Will you mend my pen?" What with the pouting of the small children, sent to school, not to learn but to keep out of harm's way, and the gruff, surly complaints of the larger ones, I was nearly distracted. Homer's *poluphosboio thalassess*, roaring sea, was a whisper to it. My resolution to avoid beating of them made me invent small punishments, which often have a salutary impression on delicate minds, but they were insensible to shame. The putting of a paper fool's-cap on one, and the ordering another under my great chair, only excited mirth in the school, which the very delinquents themselves often increased by loud peals of laughter. Going, one frosty morning, into my school, I found one of the larger boys sitting by the fire in my arm-chair. I gently requested him to move. He replied that he would when he had warmed himself; "father finds wood, not you." To have my throne usurped in the face of the whole





school shook my government to the center. I immediately snatched my two-foot rule and laid it pretty smartly across his back. He quitted the chair muttering that he would tell father. I found his threat of more consequence than I had apprehended. The same afternoon a tall, raw-boned man called me to the door, immediately collaring me with one hand and holding a cart-whip over my head with the other, and with fury in his face he vowed he would whip the skin from my bones if ever I struck Jotham again; ay, he would do it that very moment if he was not afraid I would take the law of him. This was the only instance of the overwhelming gratitude of parents I received. The next day it was reported all over town what a cruel man the master was. 'Poor Jotham came into school half frozen and nearly fainting; master had been sitting a whole hour by the warm fire, he only begged him to let him warm himself a little when the master rose in a rage and cut open his head with the tongs and his life was despaired of.'"

Mention has already been made of Tyler's versatility and facility of composition. This occasioned very frequent demands upon his pen on public occasions, and he was always ready with an ode, a song, an epigram, a prologue, or whatever else was best suited to the case in hand. A Fourth of July Ode for a celebration of that day at Windsor, and a convivial song for the same occasion are among the best of his productions in that line, and are full of life and vigor. A better illustration, both of his readiness and his keen wit is furnished by some verses which he wrote at Windsor while the Legislature was in session there in 1793. Louis R. Morris of Springfield had just been elected Brigadier-General, on which occasion he gave a great dinner and invited all the prominent men of the State. Near the close of the entertainment Tyler was called on for some appropriate verses, and taking his pencil he dashed off the following impromptu:

Talk not of your Washingtons,  
Hancocks and Sullivans,  
And all the wild crew;



Our Tom set on high  
With his single eye  
Can more espy  
Than they can with two.

Here's to eagle-eyed Gideon,  
Who keeps his eye steady on  
And is ever ready on  
The public amounts.  
And to Ira our Treasurer,  
Eke our land measurer,  
God soon send him leisure more  
To settle his accounts.

To the brave General Enos,  
Who steps firm between us  
And cuts a great dash;  
To that son of Zion,  
Judah's young Lyon,  
To melt his ore iron,  
May he never lack cash.

Now Bradley our General  
Who ever so well  
A story can tell,  
Our glasses must fill;  
He can turn black to white,  
And is always in the right,  
Be on which side he will.

Here's to Morris our Brigadier,  
Who so kindly invites us here  
And gives us this treat;  
And to the noble Tichenor,  
Who has so long been wishing for  
And ever will be itching for  
The Governor's seat.

Hitherto we have spoken of Tyler only as a wit and a poet, but he was also a lawyer and a judge. It is not quite easy to believe that he could excel as a lawyer. Human nature is reluctant to acknowledge superior excellence and especially reluctant to admit that one person can excel in



diverse and seemingly contradictory departments of effort. "We grow tired of hearing of the justice of Aristides, and we revenge ourselves on him in one form or another. If a man be a Webster or a Clay we seek satisfaction on him for his intellectual superiority by dwelling on his moral infirmities. If he be a Washington or a Wilberforce we take shelter from the painful brightness of his character by denying the extent of the splendor of his intellect. And so in the more ordinary affairs of life. A man's acquaintance will not tolerate his being very much their superior in all things. If they allow him talent or learning they make some deduction from his goodness. If he be conspicuously good then he can hardly have been very great." If he be learned in the law or wise in theology he can not be well read in literature. If he is an omnivorous reader of books he can hardly have much practical skill or professional ability. So it is in the case of Tyler. Seeing him the wittiest of the witty and the gayest of the gay, we are loath to believe that he could have been a leader at the bar and a chief-judge on the bench. But he steadily advanced in his profession, and in due season reached the highest professional position which the State could give him. His forte was in advocacy, for which his qualifications were peculiar and admirable. He had a good presence, a copious flow of words, and a voice as clear and musical as a flute, wit that never failed him and sometimes accomplished what law, evidence, and logic could not do. The charms of his oratory are fresh in the memory of the survivors who frequented the courts as jurors and witnesses half a century ago, but it would be idle to attempt to reproduce the oratory, even if we could reproduce the exact words. Every attempt to preserve on paper the splendid efforts of impassioned eloquence is like gathering up dew drops, which appear as jewels and pearls on the grass, but turn to water in the hand—the essence and the elements remain, but the grace, the sparkle, and the form are gone. As might be inferred from his possession of these qualifica-



tions, he was eminently successful as a jury lawyer. There were few cases of any importance in his county in which he did not receive a retainer. In 1796 he was elected to the office of State's Attorney which he held for five successive years. Of the manner in which he sometimes administered that office, the following anecdote has been preserved by tradition. A worthless fellow, who had often been subjected to prosecution without being at all restrained from repetition of his evil doings, was on trial convicted for some offence which exposed to imprisonment for a few months, and was about to be brought up for sentence. Tyler, thinking he could do a better service to the community by ridding it entirely of the man, than by imprisoning him a short time and then letting him loose to repeat his crimes, procured a person to visit the criminal and suggest to him that when he was brought up for sentence he should break from the custody of the sheriff and make his escape. The criminal doubted the possibility of escaping, inasmuch as the great number of people attending court would almost surely surround and recapture him. But he was reminded that they would all be taken by surprise and he would be able to get a good start, and the line of New Hampshire was but a few miles distant, which, when he had passed, he would be safe from all pursuit. The plan then seemed more feasible, and he resolved to make an attempt to secure his liberty. Tyler instructed the sheriff not to be unnecessarily vigilant of his prisoner when he was bringing him into court, and accordingly a very favorable chance was presented, of which the criminal was not slow to avail himself. He broke from the officer and started at full speed. The alarm was speedily given and the whole assembled crowd was soon in hot pursuit, Tyler leading the van. But he soon became exhausted and the others were pressing by him to the great danger of overtaking the flying culprit. Tyler detained them all by the repeated exclamation "Slowly, gentlemen, slowly; you mustn't go by the State's Attorney." And as the State's





Attorney's pace was constantly slackening, the criminal was not long in getting out of sight, and never came in sight again of that court-house.

In 1801 he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1803 was advanced to the Chief-Justiceship, which office he held till 1812. He was the head of the Court not only by position but in scholarship and legal learning. In fact he was for much of the time the only judge on the bench who had any tolerable knowledge of law. In 1809 he published two volumes of Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court. They were rather meagerly reported, and are now of small value except to the antiquarian. In 1811 he was appointed to the professorship of law in the University of Vermont, and at the same time received the honorary degree of A. M. from that institution. He was also a member of the Corporation from 1802 to 1813, and was active in efforts for its interests. He is spoken of in that capacity by the historian of the University as "original, perhaps odd, leaving Court and going to the College to examine students and reciting Eclogues from Virgil to show quantity and pronunciation". His professorship was merely nominal as the war of 1812 which soon took place put an end to instruction at the University. The only fruit of the professorship was the project of a law dictionary after the style of Jacob's Dictionary, but of this no more than 4 quarto pages were printed.

After his retirement from the bench he resumed practice as a lawyer, and resided at Brattleboro. He continued to write for various periodicals as long as his health would permit. His death took place Aug. 16, 1826, and was occasioned by cancer in the face from which he had suffered for several years. Two of his sons still reside at Brattleboro, one of whom, the Rev. George B. Tyler, is pastor of the Congregational Church at that place.



## THOMAS G. FESSENDEN.

Thomas Green Fessenden was another of the popular poets of Vermont half a century ago, and so prolific that his published poems extend to four volumes, while his uncollected works are probably sufficient for one or two more. He was a native of Walpole, N. H., and a son of Rev. Thomas Fessenden, a preacher and author of considerable local reputation. His classical education was obtained at Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1796, having supported himself during the course principally by teaching vocal music, in which as well as in several kinds of instrumental music he was a great proficient. He then studied law with Nathaniel Chipman of Rutland, one of the best lawyers who has ever adorned the bar or the bench of Vermont. Law, however, was not and could not be Fessenden's specialty. He had a rich vein of humor, which soon began to exhibit itself in a series of poems contributed to the Dartmouth Eagle and the Farmers' Museum. Most of these were pictures of rustic life in Vermont, and some of them were undoubtedly more life-like than life itself. Among the more serious and most popular of his early poems was an ode written and set to music for a Fourth of July celebration at Rutland in 1798, when a French fleet lay at Toulon, supposed by many to be destined by Napoleon for America. It has in every verse the ring of genuine patriotism, for which, no less than for its poetical merit, it is worthy of quotation:

Ye sons of Columbia, unite in the cause  
Of liberty, justice, religion, and laws;  
Should foes then invade us to battle we'll hie,  
For the God of our fathers will be our ally:  
Let Frenchmen advance,  
And all Europe join France,  
Designing our conquest and plunder,  
United and free  
Forever we'll be  
And our cannon shall tell them in thunder,



That foes to our freedom we'll ever defy,  
Till the continent sinks and the ocean is dry.

When Britain assailed us undaunted we stood,  
Defended the land we had purchased with blood,  
Our liberty won, and it shall be our boast,  
If the old world united should menace our coast:  
Should millions invade  
In terror arrayed  
Our liberties bid us surrender,  
Our country they'll find  
With bayonets lined,  
And Washington here to defend her.  
For foes to our country we'll ever defy  
Till the continent sinks and the ocean is dry.

Should Bonaparte come with his sansculotte band,  
And a new sort of freedom we don't understand,  
And make us an offer to give us as much  
As France has bestowed on the Swiss and the Dutch,  
His fraud and his force  
Will be futile of course,  
We wish for no Frenchified Freedom,  
If folks beyond sea  
Are to bid us be free,  
We'll send for them when we shall need 'em.  
But sansculotte Frenchmen we'll ever defy  
Till the continent sinks and the ocean is dry.

We're anxious that peace may continue her reign,  
We cherish the virtues that sport in her train;  
Our hearts ever melt when the fatherless sigh,  
And we shiver at Horror's funereal cry!  
But still, though we prize  
That child of the skies,  
We'll never like slaves be accosted.  
In a war of defence  
Our means are immense,  
And we'll fight till our all is exhausted.  
For foes to our freedom we'll ever defy  
Till the continent sinks and the ocean is dry.



It may well be imagined that an ode like that, with appropriate music, could not fail to produce a powerful effect upon the men whose minds were thoroughly aroused and alarmed at the mere possibility of an invasion under the lead of one who was beginning to make himself the terror of the world.

In 1801 Fessenden was induced to go to England for the purpose of introducing a hydraulic machine, which was regarded by those in whose behalf he went as a very important invention. He found, however, to his great mortification, that his machine was no novelty in England, but had long been in common use. But he was unwilling to return to his native country with the tidings of his ill success, and so was easily induced to engage with several Englishmen of rank and influence in constructing a mill, to be carried by the waters of the Thames. In this enterprise he assumed a fifth part of the pecuniary responsibility and the entire burden of the management, and when the project failed, as it did, he found himself involved in such difficulties and embarrassments that his anxiety and labors threw him into a severe sickness. While suffering from this sickness he projected and commenced, what he finally completed in the short space of four weeks, his first extended poem. It bore the original and euphonious title, "Terrible Tractoration by Christopher Caustic", and was a biting satire upon the medical profession in general, and had special reference to Perkin's Metallic Tractors, as they were called, a quack contrivance which was in great repute in those days. They were two small tapering pieces of metal, sold in great numbers, and at exorbitant prices, and stated to be perfectly efficacious in the removal of "acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, sprains, erysipelas, epileptic fits, pleurisy", and numerous other ailments; and they were further alleged to be equally successful in all analogous diseases of horse or other animals. The small pieces of metal were made of zinc and copper, which would cost at the most but a few pence, yet they were sold in great numbers at six guineas a set; and





persons of high repute and station bore testimony to the truth of this "safe, speedy and effectual method of cure." In a pamphlet on the influence of the tractors, published in London, Dr. Elisha Perkins, the inventor, stated that "he had crossed the Atlantic and become a resident in London that he might devote his time and attention to the diffusion of this important discovery and its application to the miseries of mankind." He alleged that among his testimonials were vouchers from "Eight professors in four universities in the various branches as follows: three of natural philosophy, four of medicine, one of natural history; to these may be added 19 physicians, 17 surgeons, and 20 clergymen, of whom ten are doctors of divinity, and many other of equal respectability."

It was soon demonstrated, however, that it was the faith of the patient and not the efficacy of the tractors which wrought the cures: Dr. Haygarth of Bath and Dr. Smith of Bristol showed that they could produce equally marvelous effects with "false tractors" made of wax and wood, provided the patients did not know the deceit practiced upon them, and had entire confidence in the manner of cure employed. The paralytic were made to walk, rheumatic pains were put to flight, and, during the operation of pointing the false tractors to the part of the body affected, the pulse was visibly influenced. In one case they produced an increase of pain instead of relieving it, and the patient declared that after their use for four minutes he was in more pain than when the surgeon took five pieces of bone from his leg, after a compound fracture, in Wales, and his pulse was raised to 120 beats a minute.

Fessenden seems to have had full confidence in the healing efficacy of the tractors, and he wrote "Terrible Tractoration" by way of defending them against the attacks which they suffered. The poem was published anonymously, and it is good proof of its merits that it was attributed by many to Gifford and by others to Wolcott, both



of them English satirists of great reputation. It was reviewed by Gifford and warmly praised; and when Fessenden acknowledged the authorship, he might say as Byron did on a similar occasion, "I woke up one morning and found myself famous." He followed up his success by a volume of his poetical contributions to the newspapers, with the title, "Original Poems." Both these volumes were speedily republished in this country; and when he returned here in 1804, at the age of 33, he took rank at once with the leading literati of the country. He immediately issued another volume entitled, "Democracy Unveiled," a violent attack upon the Jeffersonian Democrats of that day. He continued to produce, more or less copiously, almost every year, though he did not venture upon another volume till 1822, when he published "The Ladies' Monitor; a poetical discourse on female education." In the meantime he had been the editor of the Reporter, a political paper published at Brattleboro, and of the Intelligencer, published at Bellows Falls. He then removed to Boston where he established and for many years edited the newspaper which is doubtless now a favorite in many of your homes, "The New England Farmer." He now abandoned poetry almost entirely, and spent the rest of his life in prosaic labors for the advancement of agriculture. He died in 1837, was buried in Mt. Auburn, and the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture erected a monument to his memory.

This quintette of worthies, Rowley, Willard, Arnold, Tyler, and Fessenden, each having his own peculiar and original genius, enjoyed a reputation and exerted an influence in their day equal if not superior to what has been acquired by any or all our modern Vermont poets. Their reputation has faded away or been extinguished by the uprising of other poets, and their published works are to be found only in the libraries of antiquaries. But the impressions made upon the public mind by the rude verse of Rowley and Willard and the keen satire of Tyler and Fessenden



assisted in forming the mental character of the last generation, and thus laid the foundation for the intellectual qualities of us who now live. They have labored and we have entered into their labors, and while we possess what they have wrought out for us, let us not fail from time to time, like Old Mortality, to renew and deepen the time-worn inscriptions on the crumbling monuments of our fathers.



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**Charles Reed**  
**A Memorial Sketch**  
Read before  
**The Vermont Historical Society**  
By  
**HIRAM A. HUSE**  
October 13, 1874





## CHARLES REED

*A Memorial Sketch Read Before the Vermont Historical Society, October 13, 1874, by H. A. Huse.*

Those who have been accustomed to meet here from year to year need not tonight to be told whose place in this gathering is vacant, nor many words to recall his inestimable services to this Society. And all words could not express our sorrow that that man is not here.

CHARLES REED was born in Thetford, Vermont, on the 24th day of November, 1814, and the memories of his boyhood and early days clustered around the old "Hill" of that town. He was the eldest son of Hon. Joseph Reed and Elizabeth Burnap Reed. In the winter of 1827 Joseph Reed moved with his family to Montpelier, and here Charles finished his studies preparatory to college life. Entering Dartmouth College, he graduated in 1835. In the class of that year were Cyrus Richards, long-time principal of Meriden Academy; Harry Hibbard and Amos Tuck of New Hampshire, and Peter T. Washburn of Vermont. In the class next following, that of 1836, were Stoddard B. Colby and Timothy P. Redfield.

In college he became intimate with Governor Washburn, and they afterwards together read law, for a time, in the office of Hon. William Upham of this place, and then attended the law school connected with Harvard University; there receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1839.

Mr. Reed was admitted as an attorney of Washington County Court on the 13th of April, 1838; the committee of examination in his case consisting of Newell Kinsman, Lucius B. Peck and Samuel B. Prentiss. On the 1st of September of the succeeding year, 1839, he formed a partnership with Homer W. Heaton, whose intimacy with him began when they were in attendance as students at the Washington County Grammar School. Mr. Heaton had



entered the office of Col. J. P. Miller six years before, and had subsequently formed a partnership with Col. Miller, which lasted to the year prior to the formation of the firm of Heaton and Reed. This firm formed in 1839 continued unchanged, in the same office, for over thirty-three and a half years, and until dissolved by the sudden death of Mr. Reed. The lesson of a third of a century's steady work might well be heeded by many in this erratic and hurrying age.

Mr. Reed married June 5th, 1842, Emily Eliza, daughter of Hon. Daniel Baldwin, of Montpelier, who survives her husband. Two of their five children are living. Elizabeth B., wife of Col. J. H. Lucia, of Vergennes, and Minnie G.

In 1847 and again in 1848 Mr. Reed was elected state's attorney of Washington county. In the affairs of the town of Montpelier he took a prominent part and repeatedly held various offices of trust by the choice of his fellow citizens. In 1862 and 1863 he represented the town in the General Assembly and during the three succeeding years was one of the state senators from Washington county. He was also a member of the last Council of Censors, which met in 1869.

For the last fifteen years of his life he took an active interest in the Vermont Historical Society and to him is largely due its present healthful condition. As one of the curators, as its librarian, and associated with Ex-Governor Hall and Hon. E. P. Walton, his old school mate and lifelong friend, as one of the publishing committee, his efforts for the discovery and preservation of our early history were untiring.

Appointed State Librarian on the 16th of November 1858, he made the Vermont State Library an honor to the state.

An early advocate of reformatory instead of penal measures for the young, he was one of the trustees of the Vermont Reform School at Waterbury, from the commencement, and did a great and enduring work for the prevention



of crime and the reclamation of those just entering upon careers of vice.

Mr. Reed might be called one of the founders of the Church of the Messiah, and nowhere outside his own home is he more missed than in its work and counsels.

His last illness was occasioned by a cold caught in the state library and added to by exposure in attending the March meeting of 1873. At the close of that meeting he went to the office, examined the papers and facts in a new case, gave with his usual clearness his judgment upon them, and for the last time passed the office door. That night the illness assumed a serious form and in two days appeared as the congestive stage of pleuro-pneumonia. At four o'clock Friday morning, March 7th, 1873, he peacefully died. So ended a useful life, such as would be lived by one heeding the words of Sir William Jones:

"On parent knees, a naked, new-born child,  
Weeping thou sat'st, while all around thee smiled;  
So live that, sinking in thy last long sleep,  
Calm thou may'st smile, while all around thee weep."

To give a sketch of Mr. Reed's life is not to bundle together mere dates, but to tell what he did, and how, and what manner of man he was.

Charles Reed was a true lawyer, taking pride in his profession and loving the law as a science wherein reason has her most perfect work and because his knowledge of it enabled him to be truly a counsellor to those in trouble.

Grounded by severe study in the foundation principles, his directness and the impatience with which he viewed worthless and irrelevant matter made him a good pleader. His papers always gave him a standing in court. Of scholarly tastes and studious habit he used his knowledge of Latin, which was kept bright through life, rather as a light-house to warn him off the shoals of exuberance and redundancy of expression, than as a harbor where he might ride on



the harmless and forceless swells of language. He was true Saxon in character and speech.

Believing that the statement of a legal proposition should be as "hard and dry as a pine knot", it was a constant endeavor to get at the real facts of every case presented, that his statement of the law of the case should not fall to the ground unless by the dropping out of a portion of the underpinning of fact. Surprises were distasteful to him, and his disgust most strong if it came out on trial that a client had deceived him. The cross-examination in the office was therefore often more rigid than that from opposing counsel in court.

Frequently advising settlements in doubtful cases, and always discouraging litigation in profitless or hopeless ones, he kept clearly in mind that the duty of the lawyer and that of the judge are distinct; that the duty of the one is to his client and that of the other to the two parties litigant. Wishing a brief made in a lame case and being questioned as to his hopes of success in so unpromising a condition of affairs, the answer came short and sharp, "I propose to argue that case, not to decide it."

Mr. Reed, on trial of a case, presented clearly to court or jury the facts proved and the law applicable to them. This was done not by the use of rounded periods, impassioned gesture or appeal to the emotional nature. His imagination supplied him neither with facts not in the case, nor with the coloring and magnifying power which often distorts things from their true relation, and gives what is unimportant undue prominence.

But it was, I think, in the court of chancery, and perhaps still more in the supreme court, that Mr. Reed showed the qualities most clearly that stamped him as one of the leaders of the bar. In the court of last resort the premises were fixed and unchanging, and from them he worked most unerringly to the conclusion. The brief method of statement, the condensed argument, had there their true sphere





and always their due weight. While it was not given to him to charm by silvery speech, it was given him to convince by the closeness of his logic.

The clear cut intellect, trained by careful study, made him invaluable as a legislator. During his term of service the laws passed received more careful scrutiny, and were more carefully framed from the very fact of his presence; and much of the intelligible legislation of the last few years owes its shape to his skill, as well since as during his occupancy of a seat in the law-making body.

In yet another direction was his ability as a lawyer called into activity. Before 1858 the State Library was a mass of legislative documents, without form, and void of any use. A few law reports were intermingled and formed a stock from which impecunious and conscience-lacking men plundered at will. To make this one of the best libraries in the Union in the department of American law, without large expense to the State, was a labor of years with Mr. Reed. His success, with the means at his command, has I am sure not been paralleled. The bar and bench of the county and State owe a great debt to him for the thoroughness of the work.

But it is not alone as a lawyer that Charles Reed's friends like to think of him. They knew the kind heart and genial spirit that lay back of that sometimes abrupt manner and sharp speech. They knew him as "a man with the truth in him." And so knowing him, they gave him both love and respect.

This place needs not an estimate, or long account of Mr. Reed's service to the past generation in searching for its story, and preserving it when found, but here it may be said that this was the labor which he loved, and herein is he our best exemplar; nor is it the place for a discussion of the benefits to the young arising from his far-sighted care of our public schools, and the establishment of one of the most successful reformatory institutions in New England. His



treatment of the school question, and of the reform school enterprise was always practical, and so completely a matter of fact did he make the necessity of the latter to the Legislature that they sustained him in everything asked for.

His advocacy of temperance, and of woman's right to the ballot, was known of all men. The one peculiar thing that was first to strike an observer was the fact that Mr. Reed never took into account the personal consequences to himself of doing what he thought right. He spent no time in morbid questionings as to conditions of mind, no introspection and the dissection of his motives to see whether he had done wrong or not, but ever aimed to do the thing which his hands found to do. On the sick bed, two days before death came, he tried to sign his name as United States commissioner to a legal document; but the hand had lost its cunning; the bold and peculiar signature was never to be made again, and the work of the man on earth was done.

Mr. Reed was a Unitarian from his youth up, and was one of the most earnest supporters of the Church of the Messiah. Theological discussions I never heard him engage in, but have often heard him canvass what would probably be the good effect of discourses which he had heard; among the number, the one which he listened to the Sabbath before his death. He was not one to whom humanity seemed belittled and crushed in the multitudinous whirl of material worlds, but one who looked rather "from the golden belt of Orion UP to the imperial personality of man."

He is gone. Kind memories follow him, and we are grateful for the lesson of integrity, and firmness, and strict adherence to duty which his life afforded.

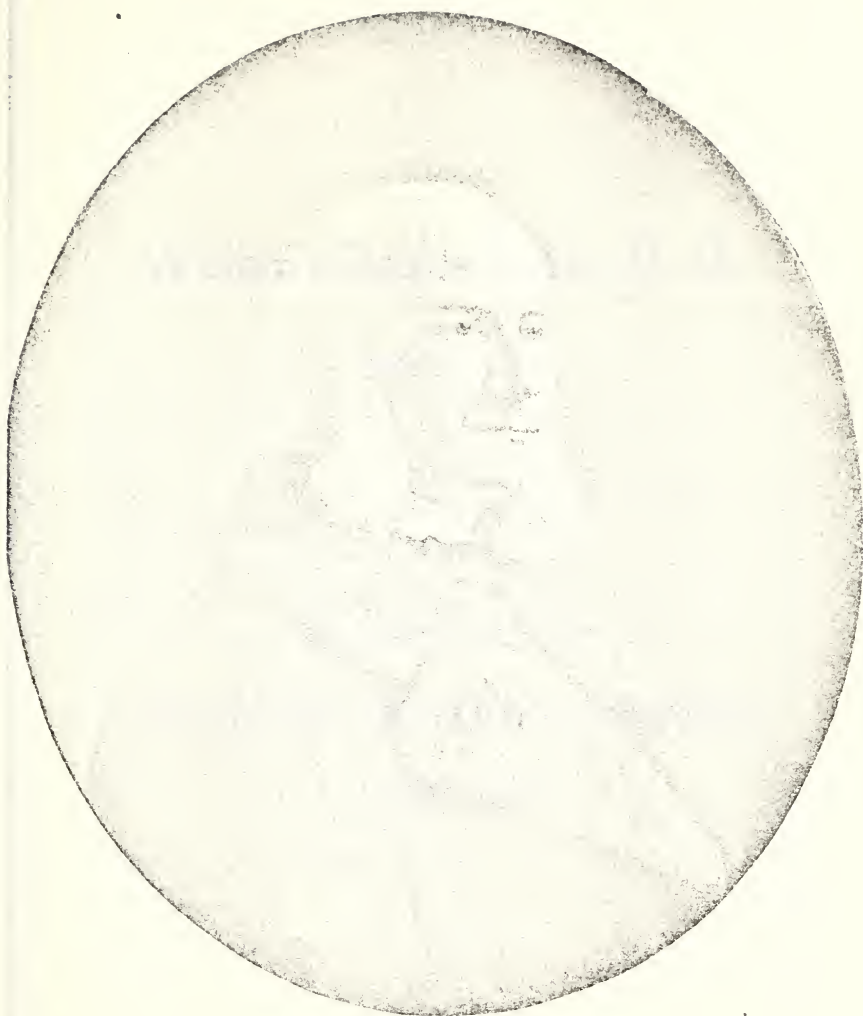
Though judicial ermine is with us a fiction, the judges of our state will wear a robe of honor as spotless as it, or as the snow of heaven, so long as their failing numbers shall be made good from the ranks of such lawyers as CHARLES REED.

And they who in the future shall write the history of Vermont will find no worthier name than his in her annals,



for though taken by death before being called to high civic position he was the true citizen who did his whole duty in private and public station—and in whose like we have security for pure government and such things as work for the good of mankind.





WILLIAM HAYES LORD





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William Hayes Lord, D. D.

1824—1877

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President of the  
Vermont Historical Society

1870—1876



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*President of the Vermont Historical Society, 1870-1876.*

William Hayes Lord was born in Amherst, N. H., March 11, 1824, the sixth child of Rev. Nathan and Elizabeth K. (Leland) Lord. In 1828 Rev. Nathan Lord the father became President of Dartmouth College, the family removed to Hanover, and here William H. was reared to manhood, attended the Hanover schools and graduated from Dartmouth in the class of 1842, having entered college at the age of fourteen. His father continued as President of Dartmouth until 1863. Doctor Lord, immediately following his graduation from college, entered the Theological Seminary at Andover and graduated from this institution in 1846.

On January 1, 1847, he preached his first sermon at the Congregational Church in Montpelier, Vt. When invited to become their settled pastor he hesitated to do so, as his health was not then good, and there were in the church in Montpelier many educated men of marked ability, to teach and edify whom he felt would require hard work on his part. He, however, preached during the winter and spring, and after resting through the summer, by the advice of his honored father, returned and was ordained and installed the pastor of the church on September 20, 1847.

His entire public and ministerial life, extending over a period of thirty years, was therefore given to Montpelier and to Vermont.

At his death but three pastors in Vermont in active service had been settled longer than he.

Dr. Lord received during his long pastorate in Montpelier many calls to other and larger churches. Two or three of these he took into careful consideration. He was however a man of very strong home and local attachments and he finally decided he did not desire to become the pastor of a city church.



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He loved the place where his children were born; he loved his church and congregation with a strong and tender love; he loved the freedom and fellowship that prevailed in Vermont communities; he loved the green hills, the running brooks and pure air of his adopted state, and delighted, when worn with study, fishing reel in hand, to follow the mountain streams in pursuit of trout; he loved the old familiar faces, those whom he met at the prayer-meeting, at the table of the Lord, on the streets and in their places of business, and he valued most those bonds of affection and constantly multiplying and strengthening lines of influence that increase the settled pastor's power for good.

President Buckham said of him: "He was a man who, without effort on his part, attached to himself as personal friends the very best men of the able circles of society. He probably had a larger constituency of personal friends among the leading men of the State,—the judges, lawyers, scholars, doctors, clergymen of all denominations, men of business and of affairs,—than any man of Vermont whom he left behind."

He belonged to Vermont, to Congregationalism, to the public, almost regardless of denominational lines; to letters and history. As a sermonizer few men in the United States were his superiors. His mind was strong, his intelligence broad, his manner large, and whoever heard him in the pulpit or on the platform was borne unresistingly upon the stately, majestic current of his eloquence and logic.

Thousands outside the immediate circle of his labor realized "How large a place his presence filled."

He married on June 1st, 1814, Harriet Aiken and to them were born six children.

Dr. Lord's active service in the interests of his people and of his State continued unabated from his entrance into public life until January 1877 when he was stricken, and on the following March 18th he passed peacefully away.





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ALLEN LETTERS  
IN THE POSSESSION  
OF THE  
VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY



## THE ALLEN LETTERS

*An Introduction by Walter Hill Crockett*

Any facts concerning Ira Allen should be of interest to Vermonters. The correspondence which follows, consisting of letters in the possession of the Vermont Historical Society, deals with the last period of Ira Allen's life when an accumulation of misfortunes stripped him of his great estates, at times deprived him of his liberty, and eventually drove him to Philadelphia, where he spent the last years of his life, in poverty, separated from family and friends, in order to avoid confinement in a debtor's prison.

On December 1, 1795, Ira Allen sailed for England for the purpose of buying arms for the State of Vermont and in the hope that he might interest the British Government in the project of connecting the St. Lawrence River and Lake Champlain by a canal. Allen was senior Major-General of the Vermont militia. The messages of Vermont Governors up to the War of 1812 indicate that the State militia always was in need of arms, and apparently the Legislature was not swift to supply this need. The canal project was undertaken by a man with the vision of a statesman. Doubtless it is true that Allen's lands along Lake Champlain would have been made more valuable by the opening of the proposed canal, but practically the whole State of Vermont also would have benefited thereby, and the industry and commerce of the commonwealth, in the period before railroads were known, would have been promoted.

When Ira Allen sailed for England he was a man of large wealth. The landed property he owned or controlled has been variously estimated from 200,000 to 300,000 acres, and in addition he owned and operated mills, forges, and shops. Only a few years before this time he had married Jerusha, the daughter of Gen. Roger Enos, upon whom he had settled the township of Irasburgh as a dowry. The exact date of the marriage is not given, but probably it was in



September, 1789, following the transfer of the township mentioned. Their oldest child, Ira Hayden, was born July 19, 1790. There were two other children, Zimri Enos, who was born in 1792, and a daughter, Juliet, who was born in 1794. Zimri died in 1813 just as he was ready to enter upon the practice of law. Juliet died in 1811 at the age of 17 years.

Shortly before his death, the late Prof. J. E. Goodrich of the University of Vermont received several letters from a lawyer residing in a Western State, who claimed to be a descendant of Ira Allen. His claim was to the effect that at the age of 18 years, Ira Allen, before leaving Connecticut, married Lucinda Miner, who bore him a son, William Ira Henry Allen, in 1770, and died three weeks after the birth of the child. The child is said to have been cared for by the mother's family. No Vermont historians refer to such a marriage and descendants of General Allen know nothing of such a son. In one of the letters printed in this collection he refers to his wife and four children. As there were only three who were the children of Jerusha Enos, it is possible that he referred to this older son; but it is hardly probable, as the son, if born in 1770 was no longer a child, but a man more than thirty years old.

Soon after General Allen's arrival in England early in January, 1796, he had an interview with the Duke of Portland, one of the Secretaries of State, relative to the canal project, but the result was not satisfactory. Great Britain and France were engaged in a desperate conflict and the Government was not ready to consider matters of this kind. It may be that the feeling of hostility which was the outgrowth of the loss of the American colonies was still too strong to permit a subject of this nature to receive the consideration it deserved. A letter which Ira Allen addressed to the Duke of Portland, setting forth Vermont's resources and opportunities, shows him to have been a man possessing the broad vision of a statesman, enthusiastic over the



possibilities of the new State, and confident in regard to its future. There is no better description extant of early Vermont agriculture and industry. Learning that arms might be purchased to better advantage in France than in England, he went to Paris, where he bought 20,000 stands of arms and 22 brass four-pounders. The ship *Olive Branch* was chartered and sailed from the neutral port of Ostend, November 12, 1776. One week later she was seized by a British warship about eight leagues off the Scilly Islands, and ship and cargo were taken to Portsmouth. The case was brought before the High Court of Admiralty. Charges were made of some secret understanding with France, and there were hints of possible aid to uprisings in Ireland and Canada. The Court appears to have been not only unfair but abusive in its treatment of General Allen. Again and again further proof was demanded. President Adams, Secretary of State Pickering, Rufus King, the American Minister at London, and the British Minister to the United States, all did their best to secure the restoration of General Allen's property. The case was taken to the Lords Commissioners of Appeals in Prize Causes, before whom Sir Thomas Erskine, afterward Lord Chancellor, and other eminent counsel argued in behalf of General Allen. During his enforced stay in England he wrote and published his *History of Vermont* and the first edition of "The Capture of the *Olive Branch*." In order to secure evidence of the sale of the cargo of arms, he was compelled to go to France once more. Here he was arrested and confined, first in the Temple Prison and later in St. Pelagee Prison. A part of the time he was kept in loathsome quarters, without heat in the cold weather of winter. Finally, after nearly a year's confinement, he was released, but his health was impaired to such an extent that he was obliged to remain for some time under the care of a physician. The only apparent reason for his imprisonment was the fact that he had been engaged in business in England. For more than two years he had not





heard from his family or friends, and rumors had been circulated in Vermont that he was dead. Securing the documents he needed he sent them to England, and late in the year 1800 he sailed for America, arriving at Philadelphia early in 1801.

The case of the Olive Branch dragged along slowly, and finally in 1814 he secured a verdict in his favor, but he was taxed with the captor's costs. The arms had been sent to America and sold, but the firm which handled the business had become insolvent and General Allen recovered nothing from the sale of a cargo for which he had expected to receive \$150,000.

When General Allen returned to America after an absence of more than five years, he found that most of his great estates had been seized and sold. Before sailing from Boston in 1795 he had given a deed of real estate in several Vermont towns in order to raise 4,000 pounds to be delivered in bills of exchange, with the privilege of redeeming this property when he should receive compensation for the arms purchased. Many of these bills were protested and General Hull sold the lands which finally came into the possession of Silas Hathaway of St. Albans. The property was appraised at a very low rate, and much was sold at auction for taxes. Soon after his return to Vermont numerous suits were brought against General Allen and he was arrested for debts. His property was attached and he was obliged to give bail to avoid close confinement in jail. He appealed to the Legislature for protection from arrest and was granted exemption for one year. At the expiration of this period more suits were brought and he was compelled to go to prison for debt. Finally he made arrangements to sell such property as remained in his hands, enabling him to secure bail, pay some just debts, have money for travelling expenses, and leave about \$300 for the use of his family. He then went to Philadelphia, where in poverty and broken in health, he found a refuge for the remainder of his life, which was spent largely in a vain attempt to recover his fortune.



References are made in the letters appended to Levi Allen, a brother, who is said to have been a Tory; to Mrs. Penniman, who was probably the widow of Gen. Ethan Allen, who married Hon. Jabez Penniman; and to Ethan A. Allen, a son of the hero of Ticonderoga by his second marriage. Ethan A. became an officer in the Regular Army. In one of the letters, written apparently before her husband sailed on his unfortunate mission to Europe, Mrs. Allen asks him to have his miniature painted. Probably as a result of this request the miniature was painted which is now in the possession of the University of Vermont. From it a large portrait was copied by Thomas Waterman Wood, which hangs in the University Library. So far as known the miniature is the only portrait of the distinguished Vermonter in existence.

General Allen died in Philadelphia January 15, 1814, and was buried in the Free Quaker cemetery in that city. Apparently he was buried by strangers and his estate was not sufficient to permit the erection of a headstone. Many years later, in 1905, an attempt was made to locate his grave in order that his remains might be removed to Vermont. Public spirited natives of this State residing in Philadelphia caused a minute examination of the old cemetery to be made but no trace of his grave could be found.

In that group of notable men who founded the Commonwealth of Vermont, Ira Allen is entitled to the first place. Coming here a mere boy in years, he entered at once upon a notable career. He surveyed many of the townships; took an active part in resisting the attempts of the New York claimants to oust the holders of the Wentworth grants; participated in the Canadian campaign of 1775; wrote the Vermont Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights; planned the raising of Vermont troops and devised the method of financing the State by confiscating the estates of Tories; was the active force in directing the operations of the Council of Safety; arranged for the securing of troops from



New Hampshire and Massachusetts which aided in winning the battle of Bennington; single handed turned a hostile convention which would have annexed the eastern part of Vermont to New Hampshire into a body which rescinded such an order and voted to annex New Hampshire towns to Vermont; conducted to a great extent the difficult and dangerous Haldimand negotiations, which prevented the invasion of Vermont and northern New York by a British army of 10,000 men; carried on negotiations with other States in behalf of the admission of Vermont to the Union; conceived the plan of a settlement of the difficulties with New York and acted as one of the agents in making the arrangements. In addition to these notable services he was the founder of the University of Vermont and one of the most active men in establishing manufacturing industries and in developing agriculture. His later years may be called truthfully one of the tragedies of American history. Without his resourcefulness and diplomacy there might have been no State of Vermont, and without these qualities the new State might have been wrecked within a year after it was established. To Ira Allen and to Thomas Chittenden the State owes more, probably, than to any other men in its history, but Allen's keen and alert mind and his tactful method of handling men devised the bold and skilful measures which made and preserved the State. And yet this great leader, detained by misfortune in Europe, whither he had gone on business for the State, returned home to find his possessions taken by others, and was compelled to flee from the commonwealth he had founded to avoid a debtor's prison. In a distant city he lived in exile, and was buried in a nameless grave. It is a sad and a shameful story, a shocking example of the ingratitude of a people. Whatever may be done at this late day to atone for the wrong and neglect of an earlier generation should be accounted a privilege as well as a duty.



## LETTER FROM IRA ALLEN TO HIS WIFE.

New York, July 11th 1793.

Dear Jerusha

I wrote you yesterday by the Post but imbrace this opportunity by Col. Hitchcock the confused state of affairs in Europe makes it almost impossible to do Business here but Expect to close my business in a few days Shall come by Land some business will take me off my Road & detain me some, I never in my life was [so?] desirous of Closing Business & getting Home—

Shall depend on Col. Pearl to serve my Hay in such manner as may be most advantagious Mr Finch will come by Water & Gen.<sup>l</sup> Enos is Perfectly Happy here doing nothing Shall not forget the Articles you want

Your Friend—

Ira Allen.

Mrs J. Allen.

NOTE—"General Enos" was Jerusha's brother.

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LETTER FROM JERUSHA ALLEN (WIFE OF IRA)  
ADDRESSED TO GEN. IRA ALLEN, NEW YORK.Colchester, Febu<sup>y</sup>, the 17 [probably 1793]

Dear Friend

this will be handed you by Mr. Cull who has call,d here this morning and offerd to convay it to you. I have waited for your return till I am almost out of hope of vissiting my friend this winter unless you should be here soon which I hope on many accounts will be the kase for I asure you your business here wants your attention to it very mutch and your company would be very agreable to your friends,





they are at present all well I have been unwell myself but am now on the gaining hand, though my spirits are rather lowe oing to the frequent disappointments I have met with this winter and the fear I have of being deprived the pleasure of seeing my friends the other side of the Mountain, I will thank you Sir to go to the best tinner in New York and have your minature taken and set in sollid gould and let it be full as large as the paper I have enclosed when it is finished or larger will thank you to send or bring a few pounds of the best hison tea, Ira says his Papa has run away he and Zimry are both well from your sincere friend

Jerusha Allen

Sir since I began to write I have received your letter by Col. Hay am happy to here that you are well, and should you happen to se our nabour the Major treat him as a damed mischief making fellow deserves

---

#### LETTER FROM IRA ALLEN TO RUFUS KING.

No 320 Strand Dec.<sup>r</sup> 17th 1796.

Sir,

Agreeable to a Clause in my Letter of the 12th Inst Inclose to you the Depositions of Messrs. Peters & Graham which will Evince that it was my Intentions to Purchase armes for the Use of the Militia of the State of Vermont before I left s,d State. Consequently the intention of Purchasing Armes did not Originate in an Intreague with the French government after my Arrival in Paris nor did it Arise from an Impolite Refusal of this Governments Granting the Priviledge of a Canal to the People of s,d Vermont from Lake Champlain to the River St. Lawrence Agreeable to my Memoreals & Letters to his Grace the Duke of Portland (as sojested by some) as s,d Refusal was on the 19th day of



August last & my contracts with the French Government for Fieldpieces Muskets &c were Completed on the 11th day of July Last in Persuance of a Request from the Governor of s,d Vermont dated in October 1795. But as a Mercantile Man made my contracts with the French government for the Plain Reason that I could make a more advantageous Bargain there than in any other Place I could find in Europe A Reference to my Contracts will Evince the Justice of this Remark essentially when times of Payment are considered.

I have further to observe that Before I left London in May Last for France I was advised by several gentlemen in London some in office all of Respectability that in case I went to travel Through Different Parts of Europe it would be Advisable to Let the Business of the Cannal rest till I had Accomplished any such Tures as it was Difficult for Government to Pay that attention to s,d Cannal that might be Necessary at the Close of [ ]? Vermont that [ ]? much crowded with Business [ ]? that the object of my s,d solici[tation] might be Determined by His Majesty & Privey Council in the Recess of Parliment; to this advice I listened with much Confidence in success as mutual Interest and friendship was the Grand Ba——? between the Two countries—

My Memoreal & Letters to his Grace the Duke of Portland & Mr. Bowerbank on the Subject of s,d Cannal & to Cap<sup>t</sup> Gould Respecting the Cargo of the Ship Olive Branch which papers are in the Possission of the Officers of the Government and copies Inclosed will tend to Evince my good Intentions to Support the Peace and harmony so happily subsisting Between Great Britain & the United States & on a Retrospective Vewe of these matters it will appear that my Conduct is Consistant to Existing Treaties between s,d Two Countries



I have therefore once more to Request the Interfear-  
ance of your Good Offices to Procure the Liberation of the  
Ship Olive Branch & Cargo the Restoration of my Papers  
& with Dammages

I am with Respect

Your most Obedient

Hum<sup>bl</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

Ira Allen

His Excellency

Rufus King, Esquire

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LETTER FROM LEVI ALLEN (BROTHER OF ETHAN)  
TO EVAN NEPENE. COPY, MADE AND  
SIGNED BY LEVI ALLEN.

London 18th Sept 1789.

Sir

I return you many thanks for the Very Polite Manner of  
the refusal of the Small favour I solicited, you Mentioned  
I was Acquainted with Maj<sup>r</sup> Jessup, I never saw him till  
I had the misfortune to meet him in London, but was in a  
fair way as I thought to get Acquainted with him, the matter  
went so far that in consequence of some Illiberal Liberties  
he took with my Character, I sent him a note mentioning  
time & place a case of Pistols Seconds &c. I attended with  
my Second, Capt. Goldsbury, but as the Maj<sup>r</sup> did not appear  
Our further Acquaintance broke off. I only Advertised  
the facts at the Coffee-house the most frequented by Said  
Jessup.

At a time when the Sons of God met together, Satan  
also came among them, The latter hearing the former  
Boasting of the uprightness of their Servant Job; the Devil  
Archly replied that Job did not serve God for naught, but  
I defy all the Devils in Hell to Say the Same respecting  
Allens serving the King.



I have 300, Good faithful subjects of George III who are anxiously disposed to Settle in his Majesty's Province of Canada, If lands were granted would Commence the Settlement immediately, I am

Sir Your most Obedient Humble

Servant Levi Allen

Evan Nepene, Esq.

(Labeled:)

Copy

To Evan Nepene, Esq.

Under Secretary of State.

---

HEMAN ALLEN (SON OF ETHAN ALLEN) TO  
IRA ALLEN

Major Gen<sup>l</sup>. Ira Allen

No. 340 Strand

London

Colchester 24<sup>th</sup> March 1790?

Respected and dear Uncle,

Your communications to the Government of the United States, through the medium of our Representatives in Congress, have been duly transmitted; which is the latest intelligence we have received from you. I make no doubt that other letters have been forwarded, but the Postmasters in America are too well acquainted with your hand writing to insure a safe conveyance. I have written of late several lengthy letters on business, some of which must undoubtedly have reached you e'er this; the present State of affairs being extremely delicate, and the too distant prospect of your speedy return, induces me to write again. The Legislature of this State at their last Session granted a Tax of one Cent on each acre on all the Lands in this State, and the time of sale is to be between the first day of May and the last of





July next there are also other Taxes on all your Lands, some three pence on the acre, some two pence & some one penny, the time of sale of some lands are near, others have already been sold, and it is not among the number of possibles for us to raise money for the redemption; no lands have been lost as yet to my knowledge, all this I stated in former Letters. Catlin will also get a final judgment for the amount of the bond given to Heman Allen on the first of May unless a statement of the whole estate can be made to chancer [?] the bond, there are also other law matters of consequence to be decided soon, which call for your personal attendance. Thorns Creditors have recovered judgment against him, taken out execution, and made a levy on Swanton on the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of November 1797. I wrote in January what had transpired respecting the business with Newman down to that time, since which an Agent has come on, commenced a writ of ejectment against you to last February Court they are also trying to get possession by giving leases to the Tenants, two have already taken leases but we have got them off the Land and other Tenants are now in possession, no exertions will be wanting to keep the possession of the Land in you. A bill was brought into the house last Session and passed, the substance of which was, that if the proprietors records in each town are not given over by a certain time, such Towns may have a right to come to a new dicission and draw for the Lots, which bill was suspended by the Council, there is also an other act herewith enclosed now in force, pointing out the mode of Collecting Taxes in this County, and the Towns are determined to make the division. Thus you will see that Legislative bodies as well as individuals, vie with each other in enacting such Laws, as shall disturb your interest—From such Legislators *Good Lord* deliver us. While writing the disagreeable situation of business at home, I am not insensible of the difficulties you have to surmount in Europe, and think you had better weigh the one, in the ["balance"]



omitted?] with the other and see which preponderates. With these reflections I bid you adieu, trusting and hoping this letter will not meet you in London—

I am Sir Your Friend  
& very humble Servant.  
Heman Allen

Gen<sup>l</sup> Ira Allen

LETTER FROM LEVI ALLEN, (BROTHER OF IRA  
AND ETHAN) ADDRESSED TO IRA ALLEN,  
ESQUIRE, COLCHESTER, VERMONT.

At the Waters of Samaria June 28<sup>th</sup>-93

Sir

I have marked your conduct ever since my return from England, and find nothing of Ira Allen remaining therefore suppose your name ought to be Ira Enos; a certain man while I was in Canada set you up ag.<sup>t</sup> me your own sense hath long since discovered the [                      ?] of that man's conduct, and the ungenerous motives that induced him [                      ]?; The Present deception you labour under will of course er long have an end.

When I see the Six Brothers the Sons of In<sup>o</sup> Kane (?) Esq: carrying on Business in a Brotherly and advantageous manner I cannot help reflecting that our Family consisted of the Same number, and once as well agreed: but shocking in the second reflection, that after insatiable death hath devoured four, the remaining two have become Strangers, and all without any the least direct charge on either Side.

If you are deficient in lands, I can help you to one hundred thousand acres, which will soon come in course, and shall not have the least Objection on proper condition, for I am not over anxious as to the property I leave after



Time with the Crooked Scythe makes his last Stroke; for who knows whether it shall be left to a wise man or a fool, a penurious Wretch, or a Gasconading spendthrift who will laugh at and deride the memory of him whose early labour, Industry, and frugality enables the thoughtless and thankless Villain to be a genteel Blackguard, or a Ceaux De Ville.

These things may be worth casually thinking of in the midst of our pursuits in the worldly way: yet I would not have you think I have turned methodist preacher nor Set up a Praying School, though always hope to retain a grateful sense of all Favours received from *Heaven*, men or Other beings.

I ask you, I desire you, in the *name of the deceased part of the Family*, and for the Honor of the Survivors, that you commit no Cowardly Hostilities in my absence, or do anything that may prevent our acquaintance being renewed, at my return, Provided I should be Successful, and carry all points, which there is a great Probability of.

I have dropt a *Tear* over the expiring Family *Honor*, but am drying them in full hopes and Faith that a Phenix will arise out of the ashes.

Here endeth the first lesson  
Levi Allen.

P. S.

I propose decamping on the anniversary of the American Independence (4th July) the benefit M<sup>rs</sup>. Allen hath received from the mineral waters hath induced me to stay so long.

(Bennington, July 13 appears on the outside above address.)



INCOMPLETE MANUSCRIPT FROM AN  
UNKNOWN SOURCE RELATING TO  
THE OLIVE BRANCH.

John Roberson of New York in North America aged Thirty three Years being Sworn and about Examined Deposeth as follows

1st. To the first Interrogatory this Deponent saith that he was Born in the State of Connecticut in North America but for about five Years past has resided when at home at New York aforesaid That he esteems himself a Citizen of the United States of America was heretofore a Subject of the King of Great Britain but has never been a Subject to any other Prince or State and was never admitted a Burgher or freeman of any City or Town.

2d. To the Second Interrogatory this Deponent saith That at the time of the taking and seizing the Ship and her Lading Concerning which he is now examined he was present on Board her and that she had not any Commission—

3d. To the third Interrogatory this Deponent saith That the said Ship and Goods Concerning which he is now Examined were taken and seized in the Longitude 8.3. West Latitude 46.15. . . . . North on or about the Nineteenth Day. . . . of November about Noon by his. . . . . Brittanick Majesty's Ship of War Audacious Commanded by Capt. Gould. That he does not know the reason of such seizure That she was brought to the Port of Portsmouth That she sailed under American colours and had not any other Colours on Board That no resistance was made at the time when the said Ship was taken and that there was not any other Ship of War in sight at the time of the Capture.

4th. To the fourth Interrogatory the Deponent saith that Mr. William Bryant was Master or Commander of the Ship That he has known him since the twenty eighth of October last past That he first saw him at Ostend and does not know who Appointed him to the Command of the said Ship and that he cannot further to this Interrogatory Depose—





5th. To the fifth Interrogatory this Deponent Saith That the Said Ship is of the Burthen of about two hundred Tons That the Number of Mariners Officers and all included on Board the Said Ship was Nine as he believes besides One Passenger who Were all Americans as he Understood Except one who is an Italian and that he cannot further to this Interrogatory Depose—

6th. To the sixth Interrogatory this Deponent Saith That neither the said Master or any other of the said Officers or Mariners on board her had any part Share or Interest in the said Ship as he knows of That he this Deponent did belong to the said Ship at the time she was seized and taken in the Capacity of Mate of her That he has known the Said Ship since the said twenty Eighth day of October last That he first saw her at Ostend and that he does not know where she was Built—

7th. To the seventh Interrogatory this Deponent saith That the name of the said ship is the Olive Branch of Boston That he does not know how long she has been so called nor does he know that she has ever been called by any other name or Names That her last Voyage began at Ostend where she took on Board a Cargo or Lading of Musquets field Peices and Gun Carriages as he has understood but which were taken on Board here before he belonged to her with which she set sail from thence on or about the Eleventh Day of November last past and was bound therewith to New York in North America as he believes as he this Deponent signed Articles for that Place where the Cargo was to have been Delivered and her Voyage to have ended if she had not been Seized as aforesaid as he believes And that after the said Ship sailed from Ostend aforesaid she did not sail to or stop at any other Port or place previous to the Capture Except that she dropped Anchor in Dunkirk Road for about two hours waiting for the tide to rise to go over the Bar and having been Kept by the Commodore of a small French fleet then laying there.



8th. To the Eighth Interrogatory this Deponent Saith That the Lading the said Ship Carried at the time of her first setting sail in her last Voyage from Ostend aforesaid was the same which she had on Board at the time whens he was [word omitted?] Musquets. . . . . Brass Cannon or field Peices and . . . . . Gun Carriages the particular quantities of which he cannot set forth which was all put on Board in several Days in the Month of November last past—

9th. To the Ninth Interrogatory this Deponent saith That Messieurs Francis Buller, Edward Eddes and son Merchants at Boston in North America are the owners of the said Ship Concerning which he is now Examined at the time she was Seized That they are Americans and Citizens of the United States of America as he believes—

10th. To the tenth Interrogatory this Deponent Saith That he cannot Depose—

11th. To the eleventh Interrogatory this Deponent Saith That the whole of the said Lading was put on Board at Ostend aforesaid as he believes at the time beforementioned.

12th. To the twelfth Interrogatory this Deponent saith That the said Ira Allen was Lader Owner and Signee (?) of the said Cargo as he believes That he is an American by Birth as he believes And lives in the State of Vermont in North America and is a Major General in the Militia of that State as he has been informed by him That the said Goods were to be Delivered at New York for the real Account risque and Benefit of the said Owner as he believes And that he can take upon himself to swear that he believes that at the time of lading the said Cargo and at this present time And also if the goods shall be restored and unladen at the Destined Port of New York aforesaid The Goods did do and will belong to the said Ira Allen and to no other Person—

13th. To the thirteenth Interrogatory this Deponent saith That there were three Bills of Lading signed for the Goods seized on Board the said Ship none of which were false or



Colorable and that there were not any Bills of Lading signed which were different in any respect from those which were on Board the said Ship at the time she was taken.—

14th. To the fourteenth Interrogatory this Deponent saith that there are not in Great Britain as he knows of any Bills of Lading Invoices Letters or Instruments relative to the ship and Goods Concerning which he is now Examined Except those which were delivered up to the said Captain Gould at the time she was seized and those which have been taken Possession of by Lieutenant Alexander Keeler of the said Ship Audacious and Prize Master on Board the said Ship Concerning which he is now Examined since her seizure and those which he now Delivers up to the Commissioner Acting in his Examination and Marked from No. 5 to No. 9 inclusive

15th. To the fifteenth Interrogatory this Deponent saith That there was a Charter party signed for the Voyage in which the said Ship Concerning which he is now Examined was seized and taken was made between Stephen Thorn Esquire of New York And this Deponent bearing Date the Eighth Day of December last past And which was Assigned by the said Stephen Thorn Esquire to the said Ira Allen by an assignment on the back thereof bearing date the fifth Day of November last past at Ostend and which was taken Possession of by the said Captain Gould and to which he refers for the Contents thereof—

16th. To the Sixteenth Interrogatory this Deponent saith That he cannot particularly recollect the Several Papers Bills of Lading Letters and other Writings which were on board the ship at the time of her departure from Ostend aforesaid but that none which were then on hand were afterwards Burnt torn thrown Overboard Destroyed or Cancelled Concealed or Attempted to be Concealed but were all either taken Possession of by Captain Gould and the said Lieutenant Keeler or given up by this Deponent to the Commissioner acting in this his Examination—



17th. To the Seventeenth Interrogatory this Deponent saith That

[Remainder lacking but complete in Ira Allen's "Narrative of the Transactions Relative to the Olive Branch" which follows:]

17th. To the seventeenth Interrogatory this Deponent saith, That the said ship concerning which he is now examined has never been seized as prize and condemned as such.

18th. To the eighteenth interrogatory this deponent saith, That he hath not sustained any loss by the taking and seizing the said ship and cargo, concerning which he is now examined.

19th. To the nineteenth interrogatory this deponent saith, That he cannot depose.

20th. To the twentieth interrogatory this deponent saith, That he cannot depose.

21th. To the twenty-first interrogatory this deponent saith, That he cannot depose.

22th. To the twenty-second interrogatory this deponent saith, That not being on board at the time the cargo was put on board the said ship, he cannot further depose.

23th. To the twenty-third interrogatory this deponent saith, That he cannot depose.

24th. To the twenty-fourth interrogatory this deponent saith, That there were not any papers delivered out of the said ship after she sailed from Ostend aforesaid and carried away in any manner whatever, before she was seized.

25th. To the twenty-fifth interrogatory this deponent saith, That bulk was not broken during the voyage in which the said ship was taken, before the seizure or since.

26th. To the twenty-sixth interrogatory this deponent saith, That there was a passenger on board the said ship whose name was Ira Allen, and who is a Major-General in the Militia in the State of Vermont, in North America, as he believes, and who is interested in the cargo as he has heard,





and that he came on board the said ship at Ostend, on or about the eleventh day of November last past, and was finally destined to New York aforesaid; that there were not any officers, soldiers, or mariners secreted on board, nor any of his Britannic Majesty's subjects on board, as he knows of, (unless the steward of her is an Englishman) or confined or secreted at the time of the capture.

27th. To the twenty-seventh interrogatory this deponent saith, That he cannot depose.

28th. To the twenty-eighth interrogatory this deponent saith, That he hath not written or signed any letters or papers concerning the said ship and her cargo concerning which he is now examined.

29th. To the twenty-ninth interrogatory this deponent saith, That the said ship was steering her course at the time of her being first pursued and taken, towards New York aforesaid. . . . . that her course was not altered upon the appearance of the vessel by which she was taken, except that having kept her way a point or two while they were getting the anchors aft, she being too much by the head. . . . . the course was again altered directly to New York, at the time the said ship Audacious came in sight. . . . . that her course, at all times, when the weather would permit, was directed to New York aforesaid, and that her course was not altered at any time after she sailed from Ostend aforesaid, to any other port or place.

30th. To the thirtieth interrogatory this deponent saith, That he cannot depose.

31st. To the thirty-first interrogatory this deponent saith, That there were not any guns mounted on board the said ship, nor any arms or ammunition belonging to her as he knows of. . . . . that there were not any other guns, or other arms and ammunition mentioned in this interrogatory, or any sort of warlike or naval stores (except the beforementioned cargo) on board her, nor were any such thrown overboard to prevent suspicion at the time of the capture, nor



concealed on board under the name of merchandise, or any other colourable appellation, in the ship's papers, as he knows of; that the said cargo was intended for the use of the Militia of the State of Vermont aforesaid, as he has heard; that this deponent has not heard of any ordinance or placart, or law, existing in France, forbidding the exportation of arms, or ammunition, or warlike or naval stores, from France, without license; and that he cannot further to this interrogatory depose.

32th. To the thirty-second interrogatory this deponent saith That he hath, in his answers to the foregoing interrogatories, set forth the whole which he knows or believes according to the best of his knowledge and belief, regarding the real and true property and destination of the said ship and cargo concerning which he is now examined, at the time of the seizure.

JOHN ROBERSON.

Sworn before me, H. Gibbs,

In the presence of N. Greetham, jun. N. P.

Note:

The Vermont Historical Society owns incomplete parts of what are evidently two other depositions concerning the Olive Branch the wording of which parts are in effect identical with the the forgoing. One is signed by William Bryant and sworn to in the presence of N. Greetham, Junior N. P. also.

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COPY OF LETTER, JERUSHA ALLEN TO MAJOR  
BISSELL RESPECTING MR. IRA ALLEN.

Colchester 11th September 1799

Dear Brother, I have this day written to Judge Elsworth and enclosed a packet to Mr. Allen, and wish you to write; and impress upon the Judge the necessity of his interference—One year has elapsed since the date of my last letters from



Mr. Allen. I learn he was confined in the temple in January last, and was set at liberty for a few days, and was again arrested, since which I can get no information whatever relating to his situation—His affairs in this Country are extremely perplexed, and are daily growing worse—I am at a stand to know what to do, on the one hand, I see Mr. Allen confined in France, and his property all going to Ruin, on the other there is a distant prospect of his speedy return; a large property can now be saved out of the wreck, but I fear it will soon be too late—This cannot be done without disconcerting his plans, and the fear of his disapprobation and that it may finally not terminate for the best prevents me—Possibly some information respecting the value and currency of the dutch paper in France may be obtained by Judge Elsworth. The Supreme Court Sits on the first day of January next, when I shall want you as a witness in the Blake cause. I expected to have made you a visit this fall, but can't get money for the journey—I wish you to write me as often convenient; some time has passed since I have heard from you—Myself and family are all well, and send their compliments to you and yours—

I am Sir Your friend  
and humble Servant

Mr. NoaDiah Bissell

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### IRA ALLEN'S PETITION TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

To His Excellency the Governor  
the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Council and House of Representatives of the  
State of Vermont Convened at Hinesburg

The Petition of Ira Allen of Colchester County of  
Chittenden & state aforesaid Humbly Sheweth, That at the  
Request of the Lait Tho<sup>s</sup> Chittenden Esquire Governor o



this state he undertook to Purchase arms & other Impliments of War in Europe for the use of the Militia of this state & to solisset the British government for a Navigable ship Canal from Lake Champlain to the River St. Lawrence, That he obtained an Engagement of the British Ministers that such a Canal should be accomplished & purchased 20,000 Muskets furnished with Bayonets 22 Brass four Pound field Pieces of the French government he sailed from France with great Part of s,d Property and was captured by an English 72 the cargoe Lybilled in the British High Court of admiralty which occasioned a Litigi [ ] Expensive suit in Law & my Detention more than four years in Europe and I am yet Deprived of the availes of s,d cargoe if I had arrived at New York with would have sold for more than 150,000 Dollars That During my Long Detention in Europe Elegal & Unreasonable judgments of Courts have Been Rendered against me as my famaly Nor Council had not in my absence the means of Defence by these and other Extraordinary measures some Large & Valuable Tracts of Land that in Equity & good [ ]? belongs to me and which I cannot at Present avail myself of the Benefits of. It is notorious that Persecutions have Been Exercised against me Eversince my arival from Europe to Washington Boston & Even Suits have been Commenced of Lait in this county to the amount of more than Eighty thousand Dollars no Doubt for the avowed Purpose of confining me in close Prison for Bail Being Entered for the Liberties of the yard suits are with Drawn for Near seventy thousand Dollars, Is it Possible that these Measures were calcolated to compell me to surrender Just and Equitable Rights to Lands?

Your petitioner under these circumstances Requests your Interfearence to Pass a Law Releasing him from Prison and for Protection of his Person from all arests in sivel Prosesses for the Term of Two years and that no suits in Law or Equity be sustained against him and that all suits in Law or Equity against him be suspended without costs





in the Respective courts for the Term of Two years that he might have time to adjust his Business and Procure the Proofs under a commission from the Lords of appeal in London addressed to the Magistrates of Vermont Massachusetts New York and Province of Lower Canada Recently Received which would enable him to Regain his Property arested from him by the s,d English

Your Petitioner flatters himself that he is the more Intitled to your attention as his Missfortunes in Europe were owing to the Part he Early took for the Liberties & Independence of this & the United States the Equipment of the Militia with arms & the obtaining s,d Navigable ship Canal.

Ira Allen.

Burlington oct<sup>r</sup> 16th 1801

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IRA ALLEN TO ISAAC SCOTT

Mr. Isaac Scott  
Linning Draper  
West Smithfield No. 52  
London

Wells (Vermont) July 23<sup>d</sup> 1802

Sir

The Inclosed are Copies of Judge Thorns Deposition and my Letter to Mr. Slade which I have Directed to be Forwarded by a Different Ship and I Request if the originals do not arive that you show the Copies to Mr. Slade and assure him that Duplicates thereof will be forwarded by Different Conveyances with additional Proofs Permit me to assure you that I am Tired of this Cause yet I feel myself so Injured that no obeit in Life will Induce me to Relinquish it Untill Justice is done me I know that the Government of Great Britain have been Imposed on by the false informa-



tion of Mr. B. & Mr. G. Given at his Grace the Duke of P. office together with the Intreagues of a swarm of swindling Speculators that have not only sought for my Cargoe of Arms but have Conserted means to Detain me in Europe that they might Rob me Under Pretence of Law of about One Hundred Thousand [words blurred] acres of Land in this State for the Restoration of which I have Commenced Suits in Equity in the Supreme Court of this State and am Happy to add that I shall be able to Show such Friends as will come the Restoration of my Property.

Hear a year has Elapsed since I Received any Letters from you or Doct<sup>r</sup> Massley [Moseley?] not so long since I Received a Letter from Doct<sup>r</sup> P. I have Repeatedly written my friends in London if they write me their Latters are Intersepted In future if you or any of my Friends Write me by way of Boston Inclose to John Marstan Broker State Street Boston State of Massachusetts United States if you write by way of N. York Inclose to Stephen Thorn Esq<sup>r</sup> Granvil County of Washington State of N. York United States Under which Inclosyures Letters will come safe to me and I request you & all my friends to write me Duplicates under Cover as aforesaid as soon as Oppertunity will Permit Pleas to be Particular with Mr. Slade that he also Write me Particularly in Duplicates under Cover as aforesaid it is of Consequence that I Learn the State of my Cause I have for some Time Expected to have Seen Doct<sup>r</sup> Moseley in this State with some of each of the Books I Published in London—Please to make my Best Compliments to all friends.

I am with Respect

Your most obedient

Hum<sup>bl</sup> serv<sup>t</sup>

Ira Allen

M<sup>r</sup> Isaac Scott—

N. B. this was inclosed to M<sup>r</sup> Slade a Duplicate will be forwarded by another [?] way.



## IRA ALLEN'S STATEMENT TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF BANKRUPTCY. IN HIS OWN HANDWRITING.

Ira Allen's statement to the Commissioners of Bankruptcy viz In November 1795 he left the State of Vermont with an Intent to Visit Europe—at that Time he was Possessed of Extensive Tracts of land in his own Right in Vermont and on which were a Number of Mills, Iron foundaries, Buildings and Improvements—In Boston he gave a Deed to Gen. Wm. Hull of his Real Estate in the towns of Shelburne, Burlington, Colchester, Essex and Georgia for which he received about four thousand Pounds in a Bond for Goods to be Delivered in Boston & Bills of Exchange drawn on a House in London taking Back ample security to have the Lands reconveyed on Payment of s,d Sum at a Limited time. which Writings was Deposited with a third Person the Bills on Lands were Principally Protested & Returned for Payment of sd Debt. Goods were shipped to Boston for the Completion of the Payment to Gen. Hull—I have Reason to suppose that the Protested Bills & Goods all came into the Hands of sd Genl. Hull yet by my Detention in Europe he found means to get up the Papers. . . . . in the third Persons Hands and Got the Lands to Mr. Silas Hathaway. after my Return from Europe I Commenced a Suit in Equity against. . . . Hull and Hathaway for the Knavery of sd Lands which suit was Pending when I left Vermont During my absence and Detention in Europe from 1795 to 1801 Exteaordinary Judgments of Courts were Rendered against me and my Property apprised at a Verry low rate advantages by Vendues for Taxes with other Intrigues had Imbarrissed my Lands & Property so that Verry Little was sailable when I returned from Europe—Those who had been Speculating on my Property on Hearing of my arival in Philadelphia Purchased a Debt from Quebec and sent to the City of Washington & arested me I found means to Settle that Debt & avoid other



Snares Calculated to Detain me from Home. I arrived to my family & remained about one month without any suit being Commenced against me. Some Business Calling me to Boston was Persued and arested. I entered Bail and was Informed some Vaxatious Suits were Preparing by attachment to be Leviled on me. I left Boston & Returned to Vermont where soon after suits to Large amounts were Commenced by attachments where Little or Nothing was Due which Compelled me to Give Bail to avoid Close Confinement. I then Procured an act of the Legislature for Personal Protection from arest one year in which time I Disposed of some Lands to Ephraim.....at Bennington (?) and some to Heman Allen of Colchester both of Vermont which Lands sold for a Valuable Consideration (for the Discharge of my Debts)—During this Year I Commenced suit against Messrs Hull & Hathaway and some others in Equity for the Recovery of Lands

at the Expiration of the act of the Legislature aforesaid a Number of Suits were Commenced by attachments. I made some Enquiry for Bail without Success then went into Prison where I remained several months Indeavarring to Settle my Business and Writing the state of my Cause in the English Court of admiralty and Detentions with Imprisonment in Europe for the Press. When I Learned that Bird Smeaget (?) & Bird of London had failed for a Large Sum—To them was Consigned my Cargoe of Cannon and Arms taken by an English 72 and the Case was Pending before the High Court of Appeals in England—My Stenth having been Greatly Injured by Imprisonment in France began again to be some Effected for want of Exercise and fresh Air—I Proposed to Mr. Heman Allen that I mean to Relinquish to him all my Rights to the Property I Possess Provided he would Procure suffitiant Bail for the Liberties of the Yard with an.....Understanding that if I Chose I might Leave it and to furnish some money for the discharge of Honorary Debts and to Travel with for the Re-





storage of my Health—after some Delay he Procured the Necessary Bail for which he became Responsible to Pay in all about Ten thousand Dollars I have made the Necessary Writings to Convey to him my Property and given him my Keys to take Possession of my Books, Papers &c. without any Writing or Verbal Engagement to Refund to me or famaly any part of sd Property except about three Hundred Dollars for the Use of my Wife and four children During my absence I left Vermont in April last—My Household furniture was attached before my Return from Europe for a Just Debt of a Larger amount than the Value of the furniture. Mrs. Allen.....her frends to Receipt....(?) the Property and the suit was Pending in Court when I Left Vermont.—Before I married Mrs. Allen she had in her own Right in fee simple a Deed of a Township of Lands of the Contents of Six Miles Square (Public Rights excepted) which is all the Property that will Remain for the Benefit of my Famaly after the.....of Surrendering

at about Ninety Miles from Home I Purchased a Grey Horse & Saddle & I rode about Forty Miles from the Line of Pennsylvania the Horse was..... I Purchased another Horse & Rode to Joseph Kingsburies near Teage Point in Pennsylvania and gave him an order to go and fetch the Horse to his House & Keep him till Called for I left with him Six Dollars for Expence that Horse is my Property Deducting the Expence of Keeping Except sd Six Dollars a bill of Sale is Herewith Delivered No. 1 My Horse Saddle and Bridle here is Receipted & I Suppose the Receipt Returned to the Commissioners—Doc<sup>tor</sup> Cattels Receipt is now Delivered No. 2—for the Goods bought at Edville which will Show that he has an Envoice and Possession of the Goods——

Ira Allen

Lexington Sept. 21st, 1803

State of Kentucky—

Extract in Hast or Copy in Part

P<sup>r</sup>—————I. Allen



## IRA ALLEN TO HON. GAMALIEL PAINTER

"AN ORIGINAL DRAFT", WRITTEN IN PENCIL AT TOP.

Colchester 11<sup>th</sup> April 1805

Gamaliel Painter Esq. & Lady

Herewith I commit to your care my two sons Ira and Zimri whom I intend shall receive an education at Middlebury College—and while I return my acknowledgements for your kindness in consenting to take them into your family, I hope that you will not consider them as mere boarders, but as under your immediate care and protection subject to your commands, & particularly that they be enjoined to pay strict attention to their studies, that they be refrained from keeping bad company, from being out late nights and such other vices as boys of their ages are liable to fall into, that they attend public worship and all other regulations thought best—I have enjoined all this upon them myself, and prepared their minds for the reception of any advice from you—Ira is attentive to his books. Zimri's disposition I esteem to be equally good, and who is a boy of genius, but from some cause or other, has not that relish for study that the other has, I have hopes however that he will improve—Please to write me concerning them as often as necessary, and you will confer a particular obligation on

Yours with esteem—

[no signature]



## LETTER OF IRA ALLEN TO JERUSHA ALLEN (HIS WIFE).

Philadelphia Feb'y 9th 1809.

Dear Jerusha

This Packet will be Delivered to you by John P. Ripley Esq<sup>r</sup> of this City who goes to Vermont Especially on my Business the outlines of which you will see by the inclosed Papers but he will shew you his Instructions the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States &c and make verbal statements to you I expect every Branch of the Famaly will come forward in support of the measures I am Pursuing it is a Justice due to me and Interesting to them I am not to be sacrificed by Intreagues for the Part taken by my Dearest friends and myself for the Independence of these states and securing the Interests of the People of Vermont from the Claims of the Land jobbers of New York from this source Envy and Everice combinations have formed and Pursued me through Europe & the United States without being able to Produce one syllable of Evidence against me—

I injoin you to go with M<sup>r</sup> Ripley to Mrs. Pennaman who I am Confident is Knowing to the affair of Melane originating after I went to Europe Capt. Tho<sup>s</sup> Butterfield was a Principle witness against Melane and Knows the whole affair and may be induced to give information to shew by Evidence that that affair originated after I went to Europe of which I had no Knowledge or Connection is a Part of M<sup>r</sup> Ripleys Business to Vermont of which I can make advantage in obtaining compensation from the British Government (the Events of the world of which the United States could have little Controle are nearly Prepared to shew to Great Britain that Peace with the United States will be Better than war which induces me to Prepare a Settlement, for I am not an advocate of war) I have shewn to the world that the



first charge Brought against me Respecting arming the Rebels of Ireland was without foundation and was abandoned by Sir W<sup>m</sup> Scott—the next charge was Respecting the Canadas without the Least Proof I have shewn that I was a Peace maker between the People of the Canadas & Vermont from 1780 to 1795 It Remains to shew that this affair originated in Intrigues to Deprive the Militia of Vermont of arms & to Imbarris me in Europe for these Purposes Different Interests have United of which it is not Necessary to go into Details when simply Pursuing measures to obtain Justice from the British Government which will Compleately Vindicate my Character and Put it in my Power to do Justice to myself famaly and friends—

You will see that I have sent for my Brothers sons to come to me I also injoin it on you to send Ira with M<sup>r</sup> Ripley to me and I hereby injoin it on him to come for more Reasons than it is Necessary to into Statements of as to my other Children I shall say something at an other time nor will it be Necessary for Ira to stay more than a week or two before he Returns to Vermont but I Positively Insist on his Coming

Pleas to make my Best Compliments to all friends

Your friend

Ira Allen

Mrs Jerusha Allen

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#### IRA ALLEN'S MEMORIAL TO GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL, OCTOBER, 1810.

To His Excellency the Governor the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Council and House of Representatives of the State of Vermont to convey in Oct<sup>r</sup> 1810

The Memorial of Ira Allen late of Colchester in s,d state now of Philadelphia commonwealth of Pennsylvania Humbly Sheweth





That in Pursuance of Legal instructions from the Governor of Vermont in 1795 to Purchase Military stores in Europe for the use of the Militia of Vermont and to obtain a grant for a ship canal from Lake Champlain to the River St Lawrence with certain Priviledges for the Shipping of the United States to Pass to and from the open Sea by an act of the Legislature of Great Britain your Memorialest Proseeded to Europe for the Particulars of the Purchas and Capture of Military Stores and Proseedings Respecting a Ship canal References are made to the Books of the Olive Branch and a Summary thereof which will also sho much of the Confusion in your Memorialest Private Business by his Repeated detentions imprisonments and Veriation suits for imbarrisments

Your Memorialest therefore solissets the attention of the Legislature of Vermont that your Memorialest may be Enabled to Visit his famaly and friends in Vermont without molestation for Real or Pretended Debts that a Law be Passed to secure his Person from arest on civil suits for the term of three years from the Passing of such act

Your Memorialest &c

Ira Allen

Philadelphia  
July 2d 1810

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ZIMRI E. ALLEN TO HIS FATHER, IRA ALLEN.

Burlington 27 July, 1811.

Dear Sir—

Yours bearing the date the 21 June is now before me, to answer which I am peculiarly at a loss.—Whether I have been negligent in performing any of the trusts committed by you to me or whether I have in some more personal thing offended you, that you should be silent on “cer-



*tain important subjects*" I am utterly at a loss to determine.— Was it not the voice of a Father that spoke and was I not bound by every tie of filial affection to obey? certainly I was.—Have I become an unnatural Son? have I become a stranger to your interests & would I wish to oppose your success?—If you believe so Sir, renounce me—cast me from you as unworthy of your blood. Call me not your Son & at the same time say I am leagued with your enemies.— But you cannot say it, no, I repeat it, you can not say it. I feel sensibly for the misfortunes of my father & as a member of his family am willing & have done everything in my power to redeem his fortune.—I did not publish the paper brought home with me, because those whom you call your friends advised me not to & now you have sent an addition I absolutely and before God declare I have not the *means* to do it. The Request which I made for the ore bed was with a single eye to your interest & had you have granted it you might ere this have realized the good effects of it as it would have enabled me to have made your publications & to have done many other things for the good of your cause.— And besides you were a going to be no looser by it—I therefore had a right to expect as much as from my father—It might yet be of service, but is not now so valuable.—

Present my compliments to the family

While I remain your Son—

Z. E. Allen.

N. B. I am pursuing my studies & cordially thank for the promise of a Library. Z. E. Allen.



COPIES MADE BY HIMSELF OF IRA ALLEN'S LETTERS TO JERUSHA ALLEN, IRA H. ALLEN AND ZIMRI ALLEN; ALSO LETTER TO HEMAN ALLEN, ALL ON ONE LARGE FOLDED SHEET.

Philadelphia May 19th 1812

Dear Jerusha

Having heard nothing from my Letters of April Last I inclose Copies and state that my affidavit shews that Scotts Bond was obtained under duras without original Documents for a sum much larger than Ever due which with other facts Important in the Suit I shall be Prepared to shew in October next it may not be too late even after Receiving this to Cause a Continuation appeal or in some way to have a hearing next term—It is strange that I cannot get answers to Letters of the consequence of those aluded to, my sons ought to know their Interest better than to niglect objects of such consequence—I am fully apprised that Every measure that a combination can Devise will be made use of to imbarress me—but after fully Regaining my Health I shall Rise superior to Every Effort that can be made & at this Late Pereod I simply Demand Justice—

Books Pamphlets & Preseeding Letters upon the use of Extending this Letter—I send it under Cover to an other Person & omit my Hand writing & Postage to insure it's safe arrival and Request you to Pay the Postage & Boy for carrying it to you—

Compliments to all friends,

Your friend

Ira Allen.

Mrs. Jerusha Allen—



Philadelphia April [20th?] 1812

Dear Sons

Much Time has Elapsed since Hearing from Either of you & I have been too unwell to travel or attend much to any Business but I have got the Better of my old Complaints and shall soon Resume my former activity in Business—you are too much Interested in my Property to be silent spectators nor can I by Letters lead you into the part you ought to take I find my Letters containing money to Effect Certain objects in Vermont have not by Post Reached the Place of their Destination & the money & objects have been Lost but I am not in the Least Discouraged when my Health is Restored I shall make Persevereing Exertions you will see by the Books and Pamphlets I have Printed that I have judged Right Respecting the Events of Europe see my Last Pamphlet—that soon after writing that the French government took strong measures against the Commerce of England in taking Possession of Holland Preparatory to measures now in motion in the north of Europe—I am not yet convinced that a War will at Present take Place between Great Britain & the United States—but be assured that the Events I have Long waited for have so far Progressed that by your assistance the Insuing Summer will be a Rich Harvest to us the ways and means of securing these advantages must be made Known to you by Personal Interviews with me—When Zimry was here my Head was too much Disordered to attend much to Business & has so Remained untill within a few weeks—but thank God strength of Constitution & a good Physition that my mental Powers have become Strong and my Complaints are nearly Removed from my Head—

I have inclosed with this Letter to Heman my Deposition to Cause the Case of Mr. Isaac Scott to be Continued to next October term in the Circuit Court which he will shew you—it is of Consequence for many Reasons that the Cause





be Continued which if Heman or you attend to may be done & I injoin it on you to be Particular in this Business Mr. Scotts suit attatches Highgate Irasburg &c see that no Execution be Granted at the Present term & I will take care the next term—Let it suffice to say that Mr. Scott was my friend in England

Give me the Earliest information of the Result of this Business &c &c &c

Messrs.

Ira Allen &  
Zimry Allen

Yours

Ira Allen

P. S. If I flead from the Bare & the Lyon met me Heman and Zimry knows that I have Drawn his tallons—

Phil<sup>a</sup> Apr [20?] 1812

Sir

I inclose to you my affidavit Colcolated to Continue the Cause of M<sup>r</sup> Scott in the Circuit Court of Vermont against me in which he attatched the Towns of Highgate Irasburg &c by your or my soon's [son's] attention the Cause may be Continued this term & I shall be Prepared the next—Let it suffice to state that M<sup>r</sup> Scott was my friend in England—

This affidavit would have been forwarded sooner had not the Circuit Court here made an unexected adjournment but you will receive it in time to effect the object contemplated which is of consequence for several Reasons—

Please to show the Packet to M<sup>rs</sup> Allen & my sons—

Your most obedient

Hum<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

Ira Allen

Heman Allen

Least the Preceeding should fail I addressed a Packet to the Court.



## IRA ALLEN'S MEMORIAL TO THE VERMONT SUPREME COURT.

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Supreme Court soon to Convene in Rutland in Vermont

The Memorial of Ira Allen of Colchester county of Chittenden & State of Vermont Humbly sheweth that in the year 1772 your Memorialist on his own..... Purchased Large Tracts of Land Contiguous to Onion River and Came and Vewed the Country which Stimulated him to Consert measures to make further Purchases & to In-deavour to settle the same in opposition to the New York Claimants—In order to gain assistance in Capital and Influence to forward Settlers he Applied to his Brother Heman Allen who agreed to the Proposition Ethan Allen Zimri Allen & Remember Baker also agreed to be conserved with your Memorialist and the S<sup>d</sup> Heman Allen in the Purchas of Lands and Settlement thereof in the Vicinity of Onion River without any Written Contract or Stated Capital In 1773 they Commenced Business as aforesaid In March 1775 the Several Persons above Named Mett in Sheffield for the Settlement of their accounts Some disputes arose and their accounts were not all Liquidated yet they Verbally Agreed to Continue S<sup>d</sup> Business and Parted without Desiding What Share Each One should have of Such Lands but Agreed to Meet again at Sheffield in March 1776 for a full Settlement at which Time Ethan Allen was in Captivity— In August 1775 Capt. Remember Baker Dyed in March 1776 Zimry Allen Dyed in May 1778 Heman Allen Dyed in Feb<sup>y</sup> 1789 Ethan Allen Dyed the Settlement of all their Estates Devolved on your memorialist by the Events of War some of the Papers have been Lost and the Probate office in the District of Chittenden Burnt with all the Papers it Contained Respecting S<sup>d</sup> Estates—the Estates of Ethan Allen and Remember Baker were not fully Settled when your memorialist went to Europe in 1795 During his



Detention there Sam<sup>l</sup> Hitchcock Lucy C. Hitchcock & Pamela Allen Heires at Law to the S<sup>d</sup> Ethan Allen—Abel Allis Heire at Law to the S<sup>d</sup> Remember Baker Commensed Suits in Chancery for the Recovery of that Part of the Property they Supposed yet due to them on your Memorialist Return from Europe he found his Property and that of S<sup>d</sup> Heires much Imbarrised by the Claims of Speculators he therefore Exerted himself to Secure the Whole Property Both belonging to the heires and himself in the meantime he was Hard Pressed to nominate masters in Chansery to adjust & Report to your Honers the Claims of S<sup>d</sup> Heires when the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Nath<sup>l</sup> Chipman Dan<sup>l</sup> Chipman & N. . . . . Chittenden Esquires were by the Parties nominated masters in Chancery at which Time your memorialist Expected to have made a Settlement with the Parties by mutual agreement But the Pressior of attending to Secure [?] the Whole Property as. . . . . has Prevented your memorialist finds that Nath<sup>l</sup> Chipman & Dan<sup>l</sup> Chipman Esq<sup>rs</sup> were both attorneys for S<sup>d</sup> Orators Whether that would have any Influence in their Determinations are submited. at the Rising of the Assembly he was as served with Written Notice to attend the masters

[end of sheet]

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LETTER INFORMING IRA ALLEN'S NEPHEW OF  
THE DEATH OF GEN. IRA ALLEN.

Philadel<sup>a</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> Jan'y 1814.

Heman Allen, Esq.

Dear Sir,

It is with much pain I have to inform you of the death of Gen<sup>l</sup> Ira Allen. You know that his health for a long time past was declining. During the last week he was extremely



debilitated and on Saturday evening died without a groan and apparently without pain. The physician states his disorder to be retrocedent gout,

I am Sir very respectfully

Yours

John P. Ripley.

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IRA H. ALLEN (SON OF IRA) TO HIS BROTHER.

Mr. Zimri E. Allen  
Middlebury, Vermont

Swanton Falls 28<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1806

Dear Brother,

As when the ocean groaning under the weight of an impetuous whirlwind, tosses the poor sailor to and fro, so time impatient and ever on the wing transports to diverse situations the bodies and effects of men.—I who lately basked in the sunshine of idleness, am now engaged in the active scenes of mercantile life.

Thus you see dear Brother it is impossible for us to construe the decrees of fate. When at Middlebury I had not the most distant idea that so soon I should be engaged in the scenes of active life. It is now a week since I left home. I live with Bostwich. Our goods are not yet upon the shelves. They are now at St. Albans bay and will be here tomorrow. While I am thus busied in tradeing my most ardent desire is that you may be equally active in attending to your books. Reflect that study makes the man of honor. The mind enlarged like the great luminary of the day lights all around. If you have a desire to be eminently useful to your country or highly honorable to yourself and family, study is the path you must now tread.—Before I left home I saw Rider respect-





ing your greatcoat, which was not done. You likely have now received it. Your skates I could not send, as the stage did not return to Middlebury before I left home. You must now write to Ma,ma I wish you to send for mine. There is time sufficient still remaining for you to get them before the creek will fricze. My situation at present is not so agreeable as you perhaps may imagine. There is no company at all here, fit to be seen with.—The inhabitants are composed of Canadians; bloomers, millers and such like, a few excepted. Not one person have I seen anywhere near my age of any respectability. I have not agreed with Bostwich how long or upon what conditions I will live with him.—Write me whatever you think will be interesting. Especially what the Legislature have done about college funds. Excuse inaccuracies I have not a dictionary here.—

Adieu

Ira H. Allen

Mr. Zimri E. Allen

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TO MR. ZIMRI ALLEN, COLCHESTER, VT.

(FROM CHESTER WRIGHT, A MIDDLEBURY GRADUATE, 1803,  
PASTOR OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN MONT-  
PELIER 1809-1830.)

Middlebury Feb. 16, 1807

Sir

Your letter has this moment come to hand just as the Mail is closing

I am much pleased to learn your intention to pursue study—As to your questions I cannot with certainty inform you whether you could enter college next commencement as I do not distinctly recollect how far you had advanced when you left the Academy The first class have studied and re-



viewed the four first books of Virgil & have been through Cicero's Orations against Cataline They have also been twice through the Greek grammar & read a few verses in the Testament. The regulations of the Academy are much the same as when you [were?] here I expect however to leave it in [ ] and shall probably be succeeded by Mr. . . . .st I hope Sir you will be induced to pursue that course which will ultimately terminate in your respectability usefulness & happiness

I am affectionately yours C. Wright  
Mr. Zimri Allen N. B. My kind regards to Ira

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MRS. JERUSHA ENOS ALLEN (WIFE OF IRA) TO  
HER SONS.

Mr. Ira and Zimri Allen

Middlebury

Colchester July <sup>th</sup>1—1806

Dear Ira & Zimri

You must not think that I can write you a letter every week last week my time was taken up with company we had your Unkle Pascal here and Miss Portor Sister to Judge Pains wife of Williamston and I have so many things to take up my time, that cannot write so often as I would be glad to, I want to know what you do with your money week before last I sent you two dollars which was all the money I had and have had none sence, Heman has been at home once sence I wrote you last but he had no money he is now gone again and I do not expect him [torn edge] until next week satterday [torn] been and borrowed ten dollars for you which with what I sent [?] the other day that is week before last makes 42, dollars that you have had since you left home in the spring



my dear boys there is nothing in my power that is consistant with reason and your happiness that I shall not do with the greatest satisfaction but we now find a great many difficulties to incounter but I am not without hopes of seeing better days allthoough I make no dependence upon it, noing that disapointments are more likely to fall to our lot than anything else. the money that I now send you I wish you to pay the doctor and your bord at Mr. Goodridge, and wait with patience untill you can have more, but not think of running home because you cannot have every wish gratified the very moment you want it I should be viry much offende to have you come home for such an arrant as that, you ought to submit chearfully to your fate when you know we are doing everything in our power for you you inform me that Iras eyes are worse which distreses me very much I should think he had better tarry until commencement and not studdy much but have his tutor read to him write often and let me know if thare is any alteration in this

our gardin is a most excellent one we had the first mess of green peas the 25 of June the plum trees..... fuller than I ever saw them, thay will be ripe when you return after Commencement as to Sammon thare has been but [torn]? brought this spring or summer and that was taken by Mr. Ames we have a barrel of.....shad, I sent you one [torn] pare of soks last week which you make no mention of receiving and next week I shall send you another pare and some neckcloths I talk some of going to Swanton tomorrow in the stage if I do shall not return until one [?] week.

I remain my dear Children

your friend and

Mother

Jerusha Allen

Mr. Ira & Zimri Allen



IRA H. ALLEN (SON OF IRA) TO HIS BROTHER  
ZIMRI.

Swanton 26th Nov. 1807

Dear Brother,

The conveniency of the opportunity induces me to write a few lines though I have nothing either important or pleasing to communicate. War's dreadful clarion sounds alarm once more. The news which Mr. Bostwick brought from New York has given a sensible stop to business, and it appears from his information we may again expect war. He states that two days after he left New York a ship arrived in thirty six days from London, which brought intelligence that the British government would not concede to any treaty unless America would permit her to search her ships of war as well as private vessels. And likewise that W. Munroe had got all his baggage on board the Revenge and was to leave London next day—Please to write me how you like your watch, as I used to be very fond of it myself, it being so well shaped and large. And I positively believe if it can be gilt it will be the best looking watch I ever owned. Eathan informed me you had it to the goldsmith's, be good enough to write me what wanted repairing as I believe it was in perfect good order when it left me—And I have had it run three weeks without altering and it did not vary anything considerable—This evening thanksgiving ball is to be held at Mr. N. Stearns. I have not concluded whether to go or not—Write me the first opportunity. With my compliments to all friends

Your sincere brother

Ira H. Allen

Zimri E. Allen, Esq.

N. B. I did not send this as I had expected to, however there has nothing material taken place since I wrote it—And have since that signed to attend a dancing school this





winter—Again I will enjoin it upon you to give me an answer soon if convenient by next mail.

1807 Dec. 1—

Ira H. Allen

Note on outside in another handwriting "Our goods have now arrived". No signature.

Address etc.

Swanton 2d Dec. 1807 Nov. 26th, 1807

Mr. Zimri E. Allen

University of Vermont

Burlington

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IRA H. ALLEN (SON OF IRA) TO HIS BROTHER.

Swanton 15th Feb. 1807

To Zimri E. Allen

Friend Zimri

Far from you, far from my friends I roam. The gloomy hour of night draws near, the face of nature wears a solitary mean. The skie obscured and nought is heard but the howling wind pouring on a flood of hail.—Long before this I had expected to have been at home and tasted with you the delights of family and friends.—But fate unwilling raised a madened host, poured on a furious flood of rain at which the snow affrighted fled away. Winter again raises her hideous head, the cold hovers round and at every crack crowds in to see the fire—How short the change of weather. At morning I rose the milder breeze fondly invited me to take the air, resembling now more the frigid zones, compells me to confine my rendezvous near the fire—So 'tis with man, When first I left home I was pleased with the idea, but disappointed in finding such a set of people as there is here and highly displeased with their moral sentiments and behaviour I must own I would willingly exchange it for some other place, And another thing in Middlebury. you know we



were accustomed to have companions and take little excursions, and meet together some times for social conversation.—But here the scene is changed I am entirely alone. Ethan has gone, he has left this wintry world for a more southern clime. He is appointed a Lieut. and stationed at Tennessee—I no longer expect to see you here, I have looked but looked in vain, I wish you to answer this and oblige me by writing often—I have often requested Ma-ma to write me but she has not been pleased to.—Maria has wrote me; but I have not [blurred] my duty in not answering.

My respects to all friends,

Yours etc.

Ira H. Allen

Mr. Zimri E. Allen

To Zimri E. Allen, Esq.

Highgate, 19. Feby. 1811

Dear Brother

Your letter on the subject of pantaloons has been received by the politeness of Mr. Hathaway. Two yards and a half is amply sufficient for a man of common size. A pattern of this size I can barely afford for ten dollars and I suppose Mr. Davis Stone is the person who wants them and therefore send them you. I send this by the morrow's stage.

Your letter, of even date, with the one received has not yet arrived. Be good enough to remember me to enquiring friends and accept for yourself my acknowledgements of the highest esteem.

Ira H. Allen.

Z. E. Allen Esq<sup>r</sup>.

N. B. I left my razor at home and furthermor if you can send me a sand box and some black sand and I will pay you for the same.

I. H. Allen.



ETHAN A. ALLEN (SON OF ETHAN) TO IRA H.  
ALLEN (IRA'S SON) AT HIGHGATE, VT.

Camp Belle Fontaine, Louisiana

March 25, 1811

As I am not positive whether I answered your letter which I rec.<sup>d</sup> the 20 Nov. 1810—I beg you will excuse me, should I by endeavouring not to remain in your debt, fetch you in mine.—After I left Vermont I remained at New York with my Brother a number of days, from thence I went as far as Philadelphia where I saw your Father—he was very anxious I should return to Vermont for the purpose of *settling* the disordered Estate of the Allen Family—but as I had not the greatest confidence in my own abilities I declined the attempt—from thence I went on as far as Pittsburgh (Penn.<sup>sa</sup>) where I joined a Detachment of Troops of which I had the honor of being in command, with them I went to *Vincennes* where it was expected an eruption would take place with the Indians—but fortunately there was nothing of the kind and damned glad was I to escape so.—

At *Vincennes* I left the Detachment and with Capt. Cross and his family started for this Post—and of all the damned jaunts I ever had, that was the most unpleasant—Capt. Cross and myself were frequently day and night two hours at a time in the Wabash up to our chins in water—working like devils to get the boat off the rocks and shoals of which that River abounds however, we arrived here at last, and altho this is one of the most beautiful countries I have ever seen, I am very anxious to get from it.

This Post is situated five miles up the Missouri, by water 20 and by land 15 miles from the Town of St. Louis—

I have attended some of the *carnaval* Balls at St. Louis; the Ladies are generally very ordinarily looking—yet there are some very pretty—one among the last descrip-



tion has *almost* caught me, not *quite*!—what should you say should you ere long hear of Ethan's taking unto himself a—you are at liberty to guess what.

Since my arrival here I do the duty of Assistant Military Agent, which adds to my pay Eight Doll<sup>s</sup>. pr. month, which makes the whole amount to about \$50.—With economy I think I can live tolerably well.—

Could this part of the country be so fortunate as to get some of our New England farmers, I think it would be a Paradise—you can form no kind of Idea of the vast exuberance of the soil—it appears to me you may scatter seed spontaneously over the soil, and only have the trouble to gather in an abundant harvest in the fall, the best of land can be procured at 2 Doll<sup>s</sup>. pr. acre—The U. S. have not as yet opened a land office in this Territory, but expect they soon will.

Should I ever turn farmer, I shall settle in this country and if Government or any of its Agents should vey——? offend my *Majesty*, altho' I have a sincere attachment for the military profession—I do not think I should remain long in service.—Could I persuade ease and hard labor to be reconciled perfectly together, I should attempt following the Plow—but somehow I have, and fear I ever shall have a great antipathy to that machine. You must write me without erroneously waiting for an answer to every one of mine I will do the same.

Remember me affectionately to your family, and respectfully to enquiring friends

Yours

E. A. Allen.

M<sup>r</sup>. Ira H. Allen—

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